PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY
COMMISSION
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County
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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE
CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR
AISNE DEFENSIVE
CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE
1ST ARMY SECTOR
MEUSE-ARGONNE
AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., APRIL 10, 1920. NO. 19.

MORE AWARDS OF CROSS TO MEN OF THIRD

BIG PERCENTAGE OF D. S. C.'S RECENTLY AWARDED BY WAR DEPARTMENT GO TO MARNEMEN.

Recent awards of the Distinguished Service Cross made by the War Department include the names of eight members and ex-members of the Third Division. Three of the eight awards are made posthumously. The citations read as follows:

Pvt. 1st Class Saunders P. Pretty, deceased, Machine Gun Company, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action at Launay, near Chateau Thierry, France, July 15, 1918. Private First Class Pretty fearlessly exposed himself to machine gun and artillery fire in order to keep up communication between exposed machine gun positions. His work enabled the quick and accurate changing of our fire during a critical period of the action.

Pvt. Samuel Lemma, deceased, medical department, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action in the Belleau woods, June 18, 1918. After being severely wounded in the leg Private Lemma exposed himself to heavy machine gun fire in order to give medical attention to other wounded. His activities after being wounded caused a serious hemorrhage, which resulted in his death from loss of blood.

Capt. Harry A. Harvey, Battery A, 18th Field Artillery, deceased, for extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau Thierry, France, the night of July 14-15, 1918. During the bombardment preceding the enemy attack across the Marne the position of battery A, 18th field artillery, was subjected to heavy artillery fire for a period of four hours. All communications were destroyed and the ammunition dump destroyed by hostile fire. Throughout the enemy bombardment Captain Harvey kept his battery in action, exposing himself to concentrated enemy artillery fire in order to replenish his ammunition supply, and delivered an effective fire on the enemy.

1st Lt. James P. Kelly, Battery B, 18th Field Artillery, for extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau Thierry, France, night of July 14-15, 1918. During the bombardment preceding the enemy attack across the Marne the position of battery B, 18th Field Artillery, was subjected to heavy artillery fire for a period of four hours. All communications were destroyed and the ammunition dump destroyed by hostile fire. Throughout the enemy bombardment Lieutenant Kelly kept his battery in action, exposing himself to concentrated enemy artillery fire in order to replenish his ammunition supply, and delivered an effective fire on the enemy.

2nd Lt. James E. Moore, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action south of Cunel, France, October 9, 1918. Although severely wounded in the head by a machine gun bullet, Second Lieutenant Moore continued in command of his platoon and by his courageous conduct repulsed a strong enemy counter-attack against the line held.

Sgt. Adelord Levesque, Battery D, 76th Field Artillery, for extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, October 5, 1918, and near Cierges October 18, 1918. On October 5, when four men of his gun crew were wounded and he himself hit by a shell fragment, he kept the gun in action until a new gun crew was organized. On October 18, when an enemy shell burst at his gun, killing or wounding all the gun crew but himself, he again kept to his gun, carrying out the mission assigned to him.

Sgt. Herman Obermeyer (then corporal), Company I, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Charteves, France, July 22, 1918. His company being temporarliy halted by machine gun fire from the front, Sergeant Obermyer, then a corporal, with one man, advanced ahead of our lines through heavy machine gun fire, attacked an enemy post, and captured eight prisoners. Due to his act of daring, the company was able to continue its advance.

Pvt. Edward Murphy, Company L, for extraordinary heroism in action north of Mezy France, July 22, 1918. Pvt. Purphy advanced ahead of his platoon, exposed to heavy machine gun and trench mortar fire, and attacked two enemy gunners who were operating a trench mortar. He killed one and forced the other to flee. His action enabled his platoon to continue its advance with slight loss.

Cincinnati Branch Is Being Organized

Marnemen of the Queen City, attention!

A Cincinnati branch of the Society of the Third Division is being formed.

Unless you are a member, the branch will not be complete.

A meeting has been called, and unless you are there, you are going to miss something.

Time: Thursday evening, April 15th.

Place: Headquarters of the Robert E. Bently Post of the American Legion.

Keep in touch with the temporray secretary, George R. Widmeyer, 5727 Peabody Ave., Madisonville, Ohio.

Division Will Remain at Pike

Assurance that the Third Division would not be removed from Camp Pike and that Camp Pike would not be abandoned was given by Senator W. F. Kirby in a letter received April 1 by Roy Thompson, president of the Little Rock Board of Commerce. Senator Kirby's letter follows:

"Hon. W. B. Smith, former president of your organization, was in the office Saturday and requested that I see the War Department and have set at rest the persistent rumors of the contemplated removal of the Third Division to the west coast and abandonment of Camp Pike and inform you of the result of such action.

"He stated also that there had been complaints from the officers at the camp of the failure of the people to furnish transportation by rail from Little Rock to the camp and return at the rate agreed upon when the camp was established, but that you and a committee had taken this matter up with the Arkansas Railroad Commission, who had agreed that the twenty-five cent round trip rate should be reinstated as soon as permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission could be procured, which was expected to be done at once, with a satisfactory schedule of trains.

"I took the matter up with the War Department, seeing both the secretary of war and chief of staff, and was assured that there is now no intention of removing the Third Division or abandoning Camp Pike.

"Even if the military establishment is limited to 300,000 men by the present Congress, it is the purpose of the department to send a division other than the Third to the Western coast and to continue Camp Pike as a permanent institution.

"Re-establish the old rate of transportation to and from the camp and you may assure the people that there is no danger of a removal of the Third Division or an abandonment of Camp Pike and quiet all fears about the matter."

PITTSBURG MARNEMEN!

Former members of the Third Division who live in and around Pittsburg, and who are not yet in on the Pittsburg branch of the Society of the Third Division, should get lined up with that organization at once.

Get into the fold by dropping a card to Wiley H. Marble, 1541 Oliver building, Pittsburg. Give him your name and address, and state what outfit of the Third Division you served with during the war.

This will insure your being notified of all meetings of Pittsburg Marnemen.

Brooklyn Branch Has the Pep, But Wants Better Attendance

The comrades of Brooklyn Branch No. 5, met at headquarters, Knights of Columbus Institute, 81 Hanson Place, on Monday, April 5th. Roll call followed the opening address of President Fred W. Dickman. About one hundred comrades were present; again the Sixth Engineers led in numbers, closely pressed by the Fourth Infantry, who in turn were hard pressed by the 76th Field Artillery.

The other outfits, with the exception of the 18th Field Artillery, had little or no representation.

This is a deplorable state of affairs. To think that living comrades of outfits that wrote their fame in letters of blood on the pages of history, can become so careless in matters concerning the honor and glory or their division.

Surely every man, officer and buck who served with the Third Division is proud of its achievements, of its history, its traditions, of its glorious and honored hero dead. Such a man is morally bound to do his bit in helping cement the ties of comradeship fostered by his local branch of the Society of the Third Division.

The dues of Brooklyn Branch are one dollar per month. Two meetings are held every month. If a comrade cannot afford this we want to get in touch with him; for in that case he is in need of assistance and aid. We have a committee for that purpose to see that no veteran of the Marne Division is in want or out of luck.

Brooklyn Branch also has an Employment Committee that is always at the service of the members. Comrades unemployed are listed, with their qualifications and salary demands noted; then every comrade gets busy with the slogan always in mind: "I must do my bit and get my buddy a job." It is surprising what results are obtained through this spirit of comradeship and co-operation.

This meeting was honored by the presence of Mr. Henry C. Merritt, a former lieutenant of Company C, 38th Infantry. He is very active in the missionary york attached to the organization of the New York City Branch of the Society.

Mr. Merritt is a member of a club made up of former officers of the Marne Division. "This little club has no connection, officially, with the Society of the Third Division," remarked Mr. Merritt. "We officers merely formed the little circle as a side issue, to meet informally at times; and as an auxiliary in our work of bringing into being a New York City Branch of the society of the Third Division."

Later in the evening Mr. Merritt made a talk brimful of enthusiasm. He lauded the Brooklyn Marnemen for their initiative spirit and congratulated them on the progress they had made. He stated that he felt honored to be a comrade in the Society and that he is devoting every spare moment to the task of bringing the Marnemen of New York City together at a big reunion mass meeting.

He invited Brooklyn branch to the 7th Regiment Armory, (N. Y. National Guard) on Thursday evening, April 8th; on this occasion he hoped to sign up enough New York City Marnemen to warrant him leasing local headquarters, and making a New York branch an actual fact.

Brooklyn branch accepted his invitation and promised to aid him to the limit in his meritorious mission.

President Fred W. Dickman responded and thanked Mr. Merritt in behalf of the comrades of Brooklyn branch. Both speakers received an ovation.

Men like Mr. Merritt are a credit to the Society. His talk proved that he has a wonderful conception of what comradship in the Society of the Third Division means. Many comrades left the meeting enlightened fully on many points they had overlooked before.

Mr. Merritt's reference to the honored hero dead of the Marne Division was touching. His plea to the assembled comrades, saying it was the sacred duty of every local barnch of the Society to publicly honor their sacrifice on all occasions when public ceremonies may be held was applauded.

An athletic committee was appointed and a baseball team organized. The ball team will play every Sunday, the weather permitting, at the Parade Grounds, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, through the courtesy of Park Commissioner John N. Harman.

Communications were read by Secretary-Treasurer Hilton R. Koop. One was from General Bullard, headquarters Eastern Department, Fort Jay, New York, accepting an invitation, as guest of honor, at the initial dance and entertainment, to be held on April 21st.

Colonel Kelton wrote from the Naval War College, at New Port, Rhode Island; he was pleased to receive an invitation and said he would do all in his power to attend.

Responses from General John J. Pershing, Governor Smith of New York and a number of notables followed.

There is a row of trees lining each side of Bedford Avenue, stretching more than three miles. Every tree represents a Brooklyn man who made the supreme sacrifice "Over There." There are nearly three thousand trees so dedicated.

A number of these trees bear signs mutely informing the passerby that some certain man died while fighting in the ranks of the Third Division.

It is a custom on Memorial Day, May 30th, in New York State to decorate with flowers these memorial trees. On this day a committee of comrades of Brooklyn Branch, Society of the Third Division, will inspect and decorate all trees commemorating the self sacrifice of hero dead of the Third Division.

Frequent inspections of these trees will be made by Brooklyn branch, so that no tree may be neglected through want of proper care and attention.

Again Brooklyn branch sends out its call to Marnemen who now live in Brooklyn. Do your duty; join the Society of the Third Division; help to keep alive the glorious traditions of your division.

Headquarters are centrally located at K. of C. Institute, 81 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of the month at 8:30 p. m.

For particulars communicate with Fred W. Dickman, 62 Clark street, president; George Reaney, 4111 Eighth Avenue, vice president; or Hilton R. Koop, secretary-treasurer; 232 Logan street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We expect every Marneman worthy of the title to get busy. Snap out of your "hop." Come to the meetings and "bat 'm out" with your buddy of days gone by. John J. McIver.

PREPARING COLLEGE WORK FOR NEXT YEAR

Plans for the continuation of the Camp Pike College during the new school year, which will begin in September, have begun, according to Lieut. Eugene C. Mason, publicity officer for the college. In their effort to get the college on a par with other colleges in the country, each department head has been asked to compile an outline of the work in his department. These outlines will be mimeographed and will be sent to various colleges over the country for comparison and comment. The answers that are returned will be used to enlarge the different courses in the Camp Pike college. As the soldiers are asking for new courses to be organized, the administrative staff is working hard to fill these wants.

BOOKLET ANSWERS QUERIES.

In order to answer the innumerable questions as to insurance compensation and allotments that come up from time to time, the office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War, in charge of soldier re-employment and welfare, has issued a pamphlet designed to help ex-service men solve their individual problems.

It is known as Bulletin No. 6, and may be had from Army, Navy and Marine recruiting offices, employment agencies, welfare organizations, Public Health officers, local posts of the American Legion, Army and Navy hospitals, and chambers of commerce. This pamphlet will also be supplied free of charge to anyone who will address the office of the assistant to the Secretary of War, Council of National Defense Building, Washington.

Washington Branch Announces Meeting

The Washington branch of the Society of the Third Division believes in pushing things along, and has called another meeting.

Time: Wednesday evening, April 14th, at 8 o'clock.

Place: Auditorium of the Department of Interior Building, F Street N. W., between 18th and 19th Streets.

The attendance of every Marneman in or near Washington is urged. A little boosting will put the Washington branch in "Who's Who."

Remember the place and the hour.

And be there!

Fourth Infantry Gets Busy and Spruces Up

Some fellow said in jingling rhyme that "little daubs of powder and little daubs of paint make the blushing maiden look like what she ain't," or words to that effect. Evidently the fellows down in the Fourth Infantry area believe there's a whole lot of virtue in the paint, at least, whether applied to feminine features or barrack buildings. At any rate there is a fine spirit of rivalry prevalent in that area, particularly as it applies to the mess halls.

The three battalions composing the regiment are in a lively race for first place when it comes to grading the mess halls for cleanliness and general appearance.

Under the supervision of Major Rayburn Engles, commander of the Third Battalion and inspector of mess halls, the buildings under his supervision have undergone many little touches that rob them of their barren effect and gives them a "homey" touch not often seen in soldier dining rooms. A coat of black paint on the walls from the floor to a distance of about four feet, with a border of green, give a panel effect that adds considerably to the general appearance.

In some of the halls the tables, too, have been painted and in all there are evidences of pride on the part of the men by whom they are used. The words "china closets" may not be very appropriate as applied to a barrack building, but little closets which serve the same purpose have been arranged in some of the mess halls which serve the same purpose as do china closets in civilian homes. Pantries for mops, brooms, pails, etc., keep these necessary but unsightly articles out of view, and wherever a little woodwork will hide a rusty water pipe or any other unattractive necessity it has been applied.

Not only the interior of the buildings, but the grounds in the Fourth Infantry area, are receiving the little artistic touches that go to make them attractive. Plots for flowers and shrubbery have been arranged in front of the various buildings and already there is a suggestion of what the place will look like when spring has come to stay a while.

Men of the different organizations in the regiment are showing a keen rivalry for the highest grade after each inspection, and while the Third Battalion is the ranking outfit in that line just now it will have to look to its laurels if it holds the place of honor, for there's something doing every minute in the way of improvement in that area.

Col. Willis P. Coleman, commanding officer of the Fourth, is a strong believer in the proper environment. He had considerable to do with the question of stimulating morale among men in France and as a result is convinced that the starting place is in the barracks. Major Engles has filled various assignment in Camp Pike and has left his mark in beautifying the areas in which he has been located from one end of the camp to the other.

BRITAIN DOUBLES PAY.

Great Britain has granted a 100 per cent increase in pay for those serving in her army and navy.

PARTY RETURNS FROM BIG TOUR IN LOUISIANA

PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA LEARN OF THE MARNE DIVISION; BALL TEAM AND BAND MAKE A HIT.

The Third Division athletes and musicians returned March 30th from a month's tour of the State of Louisiana.

During the trip Col. Flieschhauer, district recruiting officer of New Orleans, made several speeches and said: "The tour had a three-fold purpose: First, for us to get acquainted with the people of Louisiana, second, for the people of Louisiana to get acquainted with us, and third, to secure recruits for our new army."

The hospitality of the people of Louisiana will never be forgotten by the Marnemen who were fortunate enough to make the trip. The "Benevolent Protective Order of Elks" opened their club houses to the soldiers on every occasion and were very cordial in the treatment of the men.

Arrangements in many towns were made through the American Legion and the soldiers of yesterday and the soldiers of today worked for each other with the single purpose or establishing the American Flag as the highest symbol of truth, unity and freedom.

The Marnemen gave the Louisiana people a chance to become acquainted with army athletics as they are conducted today, including baseball, boxing and wrestling. They also proved to them the quality of entertainment produced by soldier talent.

The Marne Band with its international record was a great feature of the trip. The people came from the surrounding country for the sole purpose of hearing the military band.

A Shreveport paper devoted a half column to telling of the concert held on the Court House square and said in part: "It was the best that Shreveport has heard in several years."

The educational advantages of Camp Pike College were excellently described by Professor John J. Craig. The Professor revealed to the people of Louisiana the vastness of the army program for the education of soldiers. He told of the system that is an aid to the American and foreign born illiterate in the gaining of his initial knowledge of the principles of this great American Republic.

The Professor also made clear the elabrate vocational system, through which a man in the service can learn a trade and gain recognition in the outside world as a trained and skilled mechanic.

In telling of the business and college courses the Professor made known the fact that the Army is able to carry on a man's education even though he has completed the high school and attended a college or university.

A Creditable Record.

The Third Division baseball team, a hastily constructed outfit, had a splendid record with ten victories and six defeats to its credit. Four of the defeats were inflicted by league teams. The Philadelphia Athletics walloped the soldiers on the 14th and 15th of March at Lake Charles, La.

Connie Mack and said the soldier team was tre strongest the "White Elephants" had met up to that date.

Shreveport, Louisiana, a Texas League team trimmed the Marnemen in two games on March 27th and 28th.

The two games lost to teams in the soldiers' class were first, the initial contest at New Orleans lost to the Naval Training, score 8 to 5, while the Marnemen were still in the rough. The second contest was dropped to the Marksville Club while playing at Bunkie, La., score 7 to 6, the soldiers having defeated this team the day before on their home ground at Marksville, La., score 3 to 1.

One of the Third Division's greatest victories was against Alexandria, La., a league team. The Marnemen conquered Alexandria 10 to 2. It was reported that the manager at Alex-

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BATTLE HISTORY OF THE THIRD'S PIONEER OUTFIT

HISTORY OF SIXTH ENGINEERS.

The organization of the Sixth Engineers took place in the spring of 1917 at Washington Barracks, D. C., when two companies of the 1st Engineers were detached and formed into six companies, the nucleus of the present regiment.

This was part of the great movement which was in progress at that time to increase the whole army, and no effort or enthusiasm on the part of the personnel of this regiment was lasking, or has ever been lacking, in performing its share of this gigantic program, so well executed.

The personnel at first consisted of soldiers and non-commissioned officers who had seen considerable service and were good material upon which to build the companies and the regiment. Among the officers who directed the initial training of the regiment and served in it in capacities of varying importance are some who later proved their great ability in the military service.

Early in command of the regiment was Col. John Biddle, who was relieved from the command to assume a position of greater responsibility with the rank of brigadier-general and later of major-general. Col. Henry Jervey took over the regiment from Colonel Biddle but he, too, was soon relieved to fill a position of greater rank and responsibility. Other regular army officers of lesser distinction but no less energetic and zealous for their regiment, left the indelible mark of their effort therein.

The early days of training were spent at the engineer camps in or near Washington. In the early winter of 1917 the long-looked-for orders for overseas duty came, and on December th the regiment embarked for France on the transports George Washington and Huron. The trip across was not one to be placed on file among happy memories. The ships were overcrowded, and there were the usual rough seas and submarine scares attendant upon all crossings at that time.

Arriving in France.

On December 21st the regiment reached Brest, France, and two days later entrained in French box cars, was given a supply of hard-tack and "corn willie," and slowly began a journey, hard on every one, but passed through with the same dominant spirit that showed throughout the actions of this regiment. After several days of travel, the regiment was detrained, the 1st Battalion at Prathoy and the 2nd Battalion at Champlitte. While in this area the work of the regiment consisted of the construction of barracks, schools and hospitals.

In the spring of 1918 the 1st Battalion took up intensive training in shooting, grenade throwing and gas and bayonet fighting, and on February 10th entrained for the British front, arriving at Peronne, France, on the 12th. From that time until March 21st the battalion was occupied in building bridges for the British army. Upon the opening of the German offensive, on March 21st, the battalion moved to Chaulnes, where the task was to destroy an immense engineer dump upon which the enemy shells were falling before the job was finished. With heavy hearts after the completion of this work, they proceeded to Moreuil and paraded the streets to reassure the alarmed inhabitants.

On March 26th the battalion moved to Demuin, where trenches were dug and a position organized. The guns of the enemy were drawing nearer and nearer. The civil population deserted the town and this was followed by an order for the Engineers to move.

Work That Brought Praise.

The battalion was loaded into lorries and sent to a point about five hundred yards west of the village of Warfusee-Abancourt, where the men dug in and established a line, becoming part of what was later known as "Carey's Chickens." This line was held until April 3. On that date the battalion was relieved from the line and sent to Glisy, whence they went to Belloy and then to Abbeville, where they enjoyed a two-day rest. The battalion was highly commended by the British commander during this period. The following letter of commendation was received from Gen. Rawlinson, commanding the Fifth British Army:

"The Army Commander wishes to record officially his appreciation of the excellent work your regiment has done in assisting the British Army to resist the enemy's powerful offensive during the last 10 days.

"I fully realize that it has been largely due to your assistance that the enemy is checked, and I rely on you to assist us still further during the few days which are still to come before I shall be able to relieve you in the line.

"I consider your work in the line to be greatly enhanced by the fact that for six weeks previous to taking your place in the front line your men had been working at such high pressure erecting heavy bridges over the Somme.

"My best congratulations and warm thanks to you all."

Also the following from Major General Mullens, commanding 1st Cavalry Division:

"As the U. S. Engineer Battalion was fighting with the 1st Cavalry Division in the line on the 30th of March, the Army Commander's congratulatory message applies to them equally with units of the 1st Cavalry Division.

"It has been brought to my notice that the men under your command fought most gallantly alongside the British Cavalry.

"I am most grateful to you and the unit under your command for the invaluable assistance you gave us on the 30th of March, 1918.

"Please convey my thanks and congratulations to all ranks."

The casualties during the seven days that the battalion occupied the front line were: Two officers and 20 men killed, and three officers and 103 men wounded.

In the Amiens Sector.

After a two-day rest at Abbeville the battalion was moved up in front of the city of Amiens and on April 6 began the construction of plank roads and heavy bridges, in order that in case of further attack, the heavy artillery might be moved quickly to the rear. This work was completed on April 26 and the battalion was sent back to Gorenflos for a short rest. Upon the arrival of the 2nd battalion on April 27, the regiment was assigned to duty with the Australian Corps and aided in the fortification of the Amiens sector, which work consisted of building bridges, wire entanglements, strong points, trenches and dugouts. Lieut. Col. Nicholson, commanding the troops of Australian Corps, commended the regiment for its work during this time in the following words:

"Lieut. Col. Hodges,

"Commanding 6th Engineers:

"I should be glad if you would convey to Major Larkin and the officers and men of A and C Companies of your regiment my appreciation of the work they have carried out in this area under my direction.

"The behavior of the men while on night work, and on more than one occasion under what can be called fairly heavy firing, was excellent.

"The keenness of the officers to carry out the work in a thoroughly efficient manner gave me the greatest pleasure and I consider the result of their efforts was entirely satisfactory.

"The night work done by them in the Buirre district and the last portion of entrenching at Daors was of high standard. The wiring developed a rapidity comparable with some of the best units I have had in this area, and intelligencesh owninla yingshrda and intelligence shown in laying out an entirely new class of wiring beyond Daors and La Neuville was most gratifying.

"I especially mention to you Capt. Heavy, Lieut. Harlow and Lieut. Crane, and I am sure Major Larkin has been satisfied with the progress generally shown. He was indefatigable in assisting the work and my special thanks are due to him for his efforts."

Headed For the Marne.

On June the 7th the regiment was assembled for the first time in France at Renancourt, near Amiens, and on June 9th entrained for the American front on the Marne arriving at Montmirail on June 11th.

On the American front the regiment joined the Division, the companies being assigned to the different infantry regiments thereof. During the period June 14th to July 14th, trenches were dug, entanglements erected and dressing stations, signal stations and dugouts constructed. A map of the divisional sector was made.

At midnight of July 14th the terrific outburst of prepartory fire of the German offensive began. High explosive, gas and shrapnel came over with undiminishing intensity. The bombardment lasted until 8 a. m. the 15th. The regiment being scattered throughout the divisional area, within range of the enemy guns, suffered from shell fire, gas and shrapnel. With the regiment scattered this way the fierce bombardment collected its toll. Those men whose work carried them great distances from their companies, in accordance with orders, joined infantry units and gallently did their share in stopping the onrush of the Hun. During this period two officers and 38 men were killed; six officers and 314 men were wounded.

Crossing the Marne.

On July 21 Company D advanced with the 4th Infantry across the Marne to Mont St. Pere, and took up the work of clearing obstructions, repairing roads and salvaging German pontoon equipment. On the night of July 21-22, B and F Companies constructed foot bridges at Fossoy and Mezy. From July 23 to 27 Copmanies A and C were occupied in constructing a heavy trestle bridge near Mezy. On the night of 27-28, the pontoon bridge near Mezy was taken up and rebuilt at Jaulgonne. All companies which were not being used on bridge work were occupied in the construction and repair of roads near Le Charmel, Charteves, Jaulgonne, Mont St. Pere and Mezy.

On July 30 the regiment, with the excetpion of Company F was withdrawn to l'Herbennerie. F Company remained at Jaulgonne constructing a pile bridge and collecting German pontoon equipment.

During the period from August 4 to August 14, while the Third Division fought its way from the Marne to the Vesle, Companies B and C were attached to the 6th Brigade and carried out bridge building and road repair. On August 3 and 4 Company B constructed two bridges on the Goussancourt-Coulonges road. On August 5 Company C took from the French engineers the bridges from Courville to St. Gilles, began bridges near St. Gilles and made floating bridges to be used to cross the Vesle whenever needed. On August 6th Company B finished a heavy artillery bridge on the Goussoncourt-Colonges road, while Company C finished a bridge for field artillery over the Ardre and a heavy bridge across the Orrillon, both at St. Gilles.

Operations on the Vesle.

During the night of 6-7th of August, Company C constructed one floating bridge across the Vesle and attempted another, but was unsuccessful because of heavy machine gun fire. Returning to the site the next afternoon, Company C drove off a German patrol and put across the bridge. From August 8th to 10th, Company C finished a heavy bridge across the Ardre to St. Gilles, while Company B constructed two trestle bridges at Courville.

The period from July 30th to August 14th was spent by Companies A, D, E and F in building roads south of the Marne. During the period from July 30th to August 14th the casualties sustained were: Four men killed, and 1 officer and 14 men wounded.

On August 14th the regiment entrained for the Gondrecourt training area, where it established itself in the villages of Montiers-sur-Saulx, Effincourt, Paroy and Pancey, and where an intensive training period was begun.

On September 4th the regiment began the march with the Division to the St. Mihiel front, arriving near Seicheprey on the early morning of September 13th. Here it was attached to the Third Corps and assigned to work on the roads from Beaumont to Seicheprey, from Bois de Jury to Seicheprey, between St. Baussant and Essey, Essey to Beney, Bouillonville-St. Baussant road, and the Pannes-Nonsard road.

The regiment rejoined the Division on September 15th and started the march to the Meuse-Argonne front, where it was to take part in the final great offensive campaign which ended the war. On September 22nd the regiment moved to the Bois de Hesse, thirteen kilometers west of Verdun. Here the regiment cut trails for the infantry through the woods, being en-

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WHEN BASEBALL GAME WAS PLAYED FOR FUN

Forty Years Ago Players Received Little Money.

Had to Put Up with Poor Hotel Accommodations, and Sleeping Car Comforts Were Lacking—Sam Wise Was Playing.

What a nice, fat thing your professional baseball player of today has compared with that which the player enjoyed before the professional game was put on a real business basis. Al Spink writes in Cincinnati Enquirer:

Even in 1880, or less than forty years ago, the players had a wonderfully hard row to hoe, and very few of them were paid for their playing.

There was only one professional league in existence at that time, and the players in it were not paid the gilt-edge salaries that are given even the poorest players of today.

Poor hotel accommodations and lack of sleeping car accommodations were things, too, that the professionals of that early day had to put up with.

Players not members of the National league in that far off day gave their time and service simply for the sentiment that went with the sport and fun afield.

I recall one team, the Akrons of Akron, O., who came all the way from Akron to St. Louis to play the Browns in 1881.

There were some great players on that Akron team, notably Sam Wise, later played at second on Boston's champion league team; Swartwood, the hard hitting fielder, who was later with Pittsburgh; Charley Morton, who is still in the game; Andy Pierce and many other crackerjacks.

They made the long and dusty ride from Akron in the day coaches. Not one of them had the price of a sleeper. They arrived in St. Louis all covered with smoke and grime and dust, for traveling was dustier and rougher in those days than it is now.

For their pains the Akron boys were given four days' board at a cheap hotel in St. Louis and bus ride to and from the baseball grounds.

But, at that, they were a happy-go-lucky, well satisfied lot, who thought of nothing but cavorting on the field and having a good time.

The St. Louis Reds of the early '70s were a better team than the Akrons. Tom Sullivan was their catcher and Jim Galvin their pitcher, and in their playing ranks were crackerjacks like Packie Dillon, Tom Oron, Tom Loftis, Trick McSorly and John T. Magner. The top salary on the Reds was $60 a month.

EDITH CAVELL MEMORIAL

View of the new Nurse Edith Cavell memorial in London, with the scaffolding being removed. The statue of the nurse is still veiled.

Q. M. C. HANDLED EVERYTHING FROM TACKS TO TRUCKS

AND MUCH ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO NAPOLEON'S LAW ABOUT AN ARMY'S FEET AND ITS STOMACH.

During the war the Quartermaster Corps provided for the manufacture, purchase, and warehousing of every commodity needed for the army, from pins to five-ton trucks, from candy to quarters of fresh beef, and from shoelaces to woolen overcoats, in quantities from a few pounds to hundreds of tons. A few excerpts from the record of their achievement follow:

The proof-sheets of business today contain a great modern romance—a romance compounded of the fearless adventures of new and old industries faring forth to the world's end, of the love of gain and loss, and of the climax of supply and demand upon which hangs the solution of the whole plot. The Quartermaster depots successfully played the leading role in this great modern romance of business during the emergency, played it so consumately that our army was known as the best fed and best clothed army in the world.

The Quartermaster depots took Napoleon's laconic summing up of the subsistence of the army both literally and figuratively; literally in that it properly shod its fighting forces, and figuratively in that it satisfactorily fed its well-equipped men. Under the subject of clothing and equipage comes the story of the part leather played in the winning of the war—leather made into the most serviceable shoes worn by any army, shoes ordered to the number of 33,000,000 pairs.

The story of wool and woolen goods runs a close second in interest to that of the army shoe. The government in July, 1917, took over the wool business of the United States and the soldiers were supplied before civilians from that time on. Wool trousers were made to the number of 10,300,000 and on these trousers, by careful cutting, 2,300,000 yards of cloth were saved. Attention to proper disposition of wool clippings saved the govevrnment over $5,500,000. Blankets were made for the men to the number of 22,000,000 at a cost of $145,000,000. But the government literally translated Napoleon into subsistence terms unparalleled in quantity and quality anywhere in the history of our country.

Fighting men must have beef, so beef to the amount of 698,790,000 pounds was purchased. Canned tomatoes were found to be invaluable, for they quenched thirst and fed the men; 574,377,966 pounds of canned tomatoes were purchased. Special rations, the emergency and the reserve, were developed by experts and the men under fire or cut off from base supplies were well fed. Fresh vegetables could not always be secured, so the industry of dehydrated vegetables was successfully developed. One cable directed that 62,500,000 pounds be stored at the ports for shipment as needed. Since the authorized army ration includes no stimulant, coffee was served in that capacity to the men. Soluble coffee was furnished in large quantities for use in the trenches. That developed a second industry—that of soluble coffee. Tobacco and candy were made parts of the ration and the men were generously supplied with both.

The Warehoucing Achievement.

But food and clothing did not exhaust the business ability of the Quartermaster depots, for they evolved a system of warehousing the army supplies that transcended the imagination in the field of such activities. These warehouses were built at each depot, each port of debarkation, and at the reserve depots. The figures covering this work on the reserve depots alone are illustrative of the whole. There were 26,000 carloads of army supplies valued at $700,000,000 stored in those reserve depots. Each depot averaged 1,500 feet in length, 180 feet in width, with a capacity of 16,000 carloads. This alone was a master achievement equalled only by the story of zone operations.

If one is interested in the magic of orderly development and growth, he will find satisfaction in the perusal of the report on zones that reached a climax in its expansion record. In its pages thousands are multiplied to millions over night, and chaos changes to order and system. It was not enough to provide supplies of all kinds for the army, for the field of their use was 3,000 miles removed from their source. Transportation assumed the aspect of great importance that grew ever more intense as the war ran on. Whatever saved ship space became immediately valuable. New methods of baling were developed and all spaces in articles sent overseas were filled with other commodities; this meant more soldiers on the high seas, and men were the great need. After supplies had been dumped on the other side, transportation still made big demands which motors and vehicles ably supplied. Trucks and rolling kitchens and motorcycles played their inestimable part in winning the war.

In this connection a word of commendation for the remount service, another branch of the Quartermaster Corps, is most fittingly expressed in General Pershing's own words: "During the height of operations, the supply of animals was one of the biggest, if not the biggest, problem in the American Expeditionary Forces. Through your energy, our troops were supplied with horses and mules, and the animal problem was solved when the armistice was signed."

All of these things grew by what they fed upon—war; but out of war's waste and destruction there evolved a saving force in the form of salvage. Economy and thrift recovered millions of dollars from worn out garments, broken implements of warfare, mess waste, and the equipment of retreating armies abandoned in field and trench. A grand total in money value alone places the salvage saving at $108,025,771.

Akin to salvaging activivties is the work of surplus property, for the armistice ended the need for vast supplies and left on the hands of the government unheard-of quantities and uncompleted contracts in all commodities supplied by the War Department. Up to February, 1920, the War Department Claims Board had suspended war contracts to the extent of $3,952,000,000, thus releasing the government from further responsibility for unfinished articles, and saved approximately $2,164,000,000. By skillful managing and close scrutiny of the markets of the world, much of this surplus was disposed of with little loss and in some cases with actual profit. Up to February, 1920, the sales and transfers of surplus supplies amounted to $775,246,216.

This work was being performed by a commissioned personnel of 13,949 at the time of the armistice. In September, 1918, there were 230,714 enlisted men, and in July, 1919, there were over 100,000 civilians at work, many of whom replaced discharged enlisted men.

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THE MATRIMONIAL AGE.

Muriel—"I don't intend to be married until after I'm thirty."

Mabel—"And I don't intend to be thirty until after I'm married!"—Life.

WIRELESS TO GUIDE FLYERS

Patrol Planes on the Mexican Border Are Equipped With Radio Sets.

Washington.—In order to reduce the danger of American air service pilots accidentally flying over Mexican territory or becoming lost while on border patrol duty, the commander of the Ninety-first Aero squadron, stationed temporarily at Ream field, Imperial Beach, Cal., has had every plane of the squadron equipped with a radio set with a wave length of 377 meters, which is the best wave length to dodge interference. All pilots are required to check their position every five minutes.

As a further precaution the radio officer of the Ninety-first squadron has erected at Ream field a radio compass station by which readings are taken while planes are sending in their position reports. As the course is almost straight east from Ream field the radio officer can tell almost instantly whether a given plane is holding to its proper air line.

Should a pilot become confused, lose or mistake his position and turn south, the radio compass would immediately show that the plane was over Mexican territory.

IDENTIFIED.

"This," smiled the fond young wife, as she passed a plate of pudding to her husband, "is cottage pudding. I made it myself."

The husband tasted it.

"I'd have known it was cottage pudding," he returned.

"Would you?" she asked, delighted.

"Yes; I can taste the plaster and the wall-paper."—The Queenslander.

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CORRESPONDENCE

SIXTH ENGINEERS

Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant Commanding.

Information has been received from Captain G. A. Counts, who was recently transferred to the 9th Engineers at El Paso, that he is taking a 600-mile hike with that regiment to Camp Travis.

Lieutneant Brown seems to have done a pretty good job at vaccinating the regiment recently, for every one is favoring his left arm.

A religious census of the regiment was taken last week by the chaplain. Total number present, 199; Protestants, 110; Roman Catholics, 47; Jewish, 1; unclassified, 41.

The Army and Navy Journal announces the death recently of Capt. Willis G. Whitten of the 1st Engineers in Coblenz, Germany. Captain Whitten was formerly in command of Co. E of the Sixth. It is with regret that the regiment learns of his death.

Captain Counts, our genial adjutant, first baseman, and crack tennis player, has recently completed a new invention which enables one to lie in bed and close the window without getting up. Anyone wishing to purchase the appliance may do so by calling at his quarters.

Captain Wieland is still building his house and occasionally repairing roads in the camp. His device for moving buildings about the camp is a wonder, except when it rains.

Lieut. Edgar Davis expects Mrs. Davis and baby to arrive from California this week. For the present they will live in the city, as he has not yet moved his house to the residential quarter.

The Regimental Service Club is still undergoing extensive changes. Within a few months or more we hope to have a grand opening and dance.

Major Hutchings has completed the job of moving the old "Y" building into our area for an Officers Club. What is left of it looks pretty good on the outside, but her inner works are somewhat damaged. However, we have hopes of a great transformation.

ATHLETIC NEWS.

Chaplain Albert L. Evans, Unit Athletic Officer.

April 1st, the Engineers and the Fifth Field Signal Battalion opened the Argonne league season on Miller Field in a seven inning game, in which the Engineers ran away with their opponents to the tune of 26-7.

The regiment has chipped in from the coloned down to the last buck private and purchased the regimental team twelve new uniforms.

April 6th the Engineers played Little Rock College on Miller Field, and lost by the score of 7-3 in a very good game. Nance and Flynn were in the lineup for the first time, having returned from recruiting duty. Cardot pitched a fine game, and LaBlanc is making more than good as catcher.

The pool sharks started the club tournament last Tuesday night. The best man in the regiment will compete in the inter-service club tournament next May.

The polo team played in excellent form last Sunday with the following scores: 6th Engrs. vs. 7th Inf. (first team) 0-0; 6th Engrs. vs. Camp Pike, 2-0; 6th Engrs. vs. Camp Pike, 2-0. Looks as though we had a championship team, when we defeat the high rankers.

The regiment is constructing a practice polo field back of the corral, so that the rookies can get out and try a hand at the game.

Master Engineer Foster is supervising the building of a new baseball diamond near Q street and North avenue, where the Argonne league games will be played when it is finished.

The regiment will hold a track meet in the near future to try out all new material.

30TH INFANTRY

Sgt. Michael Roboski, Company H, is detailed on special duty at the Division rifle range.

Sup. Sgt. Michael A. Burger, Company H, is placed on special duty as chauffeur on the regimental bus.

Pvt. 1st Class Ray R. Oscar, Company C, is transferred in his present grade to Headquarters Company.

The following named men are transferred to Headquarters Company, in their present grade: James C. Finch, private Co. D; Irwin G. Watson, private Co. D; Jesse F. Zaricar, private Co. H, William M. Miller, private Co. B.

Pvt. Jessie Zaricor, having reported in compliance with special orders from camp headquarters, is assigned to Company H.

Cpl. Charles G. Fergurson, Company L, is relieved from special duty as chauffeur on the regimental bus.

George L. Collins, one of the regiment's new recruits, has been assigned to Company E.

Jasper L. Barker and Alvin Perkins, who have just enlisted, are assigned to Company D.

Pvt. 1st Class John Perry, Company A, and Pvt. 1st Class Herbert J. Miranda are placed on special duty as runners at regimental headquarters.

Pvt. Homer C. Simmons, having reported to Camp Pike, has been assigned to Headquarters Company.

The following named men, having enlisted at this camp, are assigned to Company C: Pvt. Peter W. McClure and Pvt. Roy E. Yerby.

1st Lt. Irwin S. Dierking is relieved from duty as mess officer for the enlisted men's mess.

Pvt. Lynn R. St. Clair, having enlisted at this camp, is assigned to Company D.

1st Lieut. George O. Clark is placed on special duty at Memphis, Tenn., to assist in the recruiting work there.

Capt. Elvin H. Wagner, commanding Company E, is transferred to the 38th Infantry.

1st Lt. William R. Hazelrigg is relieved from recruiting duty. Lieutenant Hazelrigg has been on detached service since December 10, 1919, at Oklahoma City, and at Nashville, Tenn.

1st Lt. Arthur A. McClaughry is relieved from recruiting duty at Nashville, Tenn., and is placed on temporary duty with the division recruiting officer.

Capt. Paul P. Logan, who is sick in Camp Hospital with a slight attack of bronchitis, is progressing satisfactorily and expects to be doing duty with the company in a few days.

1st Lt. George O. Clark has been detailed on detached service at Nashville, Tenn., to assist in recruiting.

Cpl. Herbert Brown, Headquarters Company, has been promoted to the grade of sergeant.

Wagoner Harve Jamerson, Supply Company, has been promoted to the grade of sergeant.

1st Sgt. Arthur F. Pendleton of Machine Gun Company, who has been on recruiting duty for the last three months, has returned for duty. Pendleton claims he had a fine time but is glad to be back with his company.

1st Lt. Walter L. Bouve, Jr., left camp April 2nd on a twenty-seven day leave. He will spend his leave visiting relatives and friends at Washington, D. C., and at Kensington, Kan.

Ex-Cpl. George M. Palmer writes from 311 West 8th St., Flint, Mich., and asks for a roster of Machine Gun Company as it now stands. He has been furloughed to the reserve, but is still interested in his old organization.

FOURTH INFANTRY

Col. W. P. Coleman Commanding.

Capt. James A. O'Brien is now on a 30-day sick leave to his home in Baltimore, Md.

Maj. I. H. Engleman has returned to the regiment, having been transferred back from the 20th Infantry.

The officers of the 4th Infantry are giving a dance to the officers of the Third Division on Wednesday evening, April 14th, 1920.

HEADQUARTERS CO.

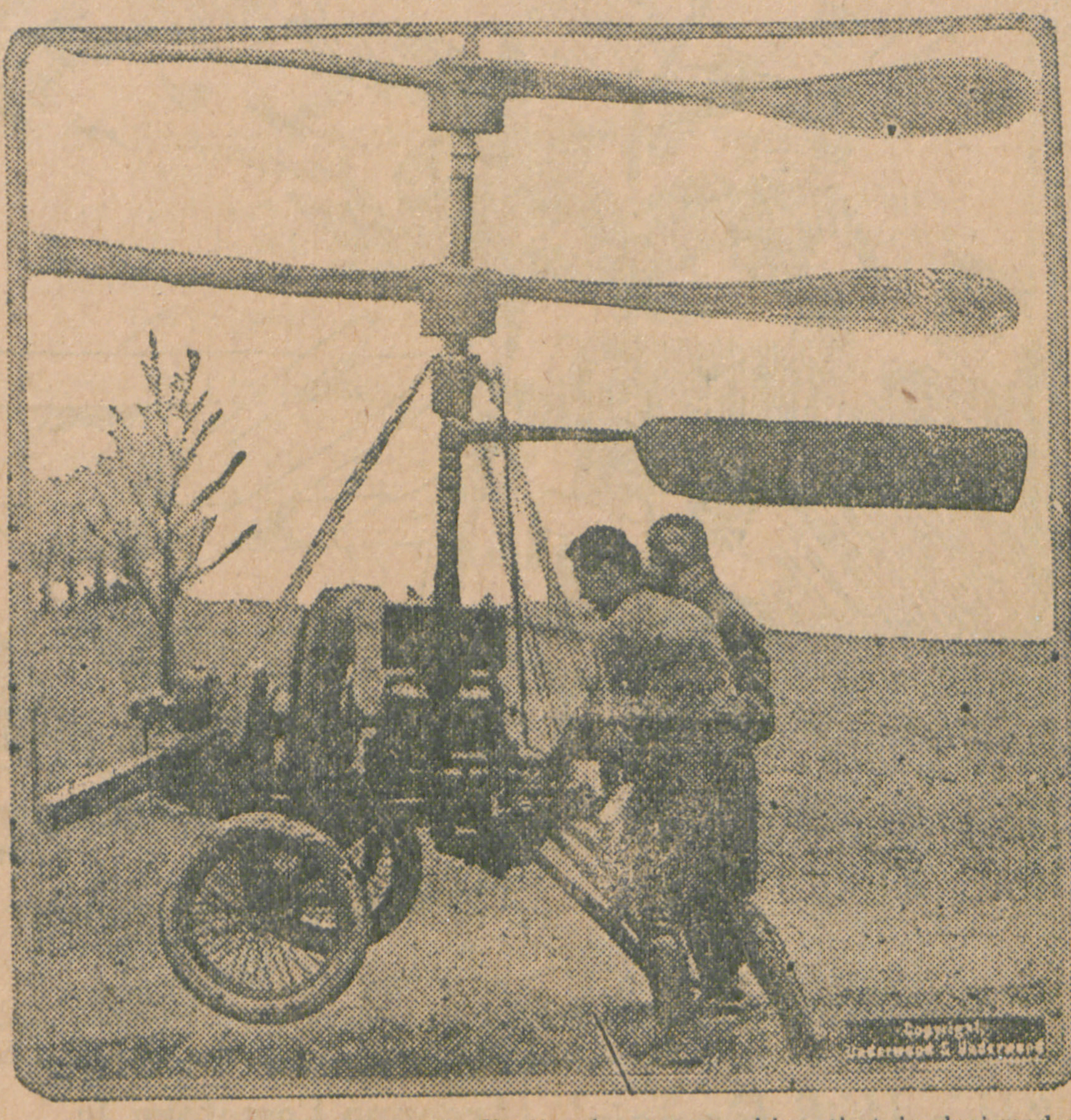
Capt. George R. Hedge Commanding.

Captain Hedge has returned to the company as its commander after being away on a rather extensive recruiting campaign covering a period of two months.

Stable Sgt. John E. Green is now a member of the Military Police.

Former Cpl. Lloyd C. Weldon of Gallatin, Mo., was married Easter Sunday at Kansas City.

SOLVES LANDING PROBLEM OF PLANES



The "Gyrocopter," Henry A. Berliner's new machine that is designed to enable an airplane to rise or descend on a very small area. This machine, which will operate independently when tilted forward, will fly horizontally. The tilting is accomplished by changing the center of lifting pressure.

Promotions in the company during the past week are as follows:

To be band sergeants: Music. 1st Class Earl E. Fauntaine, Music. 1st Class' Conway C. Smith.

To be Musicians First Class: Musc. 3rd Class Oscar E. Wakefield.

Promoted to the grade of Sergeant: Cook Harold E. McMahon.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY D.

1st Lt. Joe J. Yeats Commanding.

1st Sgt. Dennis T. Doyle, in addition to his duties in the orderly room, has been appointed instructor in preliminary exercises for target practice.

Sup. Sgt. Albert E. Zetterlund has at last left the company in which he spent nearly four years and is back home in Minnesota experiencing the new sensation of civilian life. All the members of the company wish to extend their wishes for the best of luck in the future.

Sgt. Eugene F. Hedrick has been appointed supply sergeant to fill the vacancy that occurred when Sergeant Zetterlund was furloughed to the reserve.

Pvt. 1st Class Paul P. Husbands is paying a short visit to his home on a week-end pass. His home is just 60 miles from Little Rock in the well-known town of Arkadelphia.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant Beck and Sergeant Jankowski were furloughed to the reserve March 31, 1920.

Ex-Sergeant Beeba writes that life as a milkman is great, and that he is getting along fine on the outside. He requested that his regards be given all the members and ex-members of the company.

First Sergeant Gaynor is in hopes of getting back with the company on the tenth of the month and states that there are hopes of getting more recruits although the artillery and the engineers have them bested by the one-year enlistments and that is the only reason why they have the majority of the men coming their way.

Sgt. Earl H. Dimmick returned to the company after spending ten days with his parents at Colfax, Iowa.

Pvt. 1st Class Charles Crabtree has been promoted to the grade of mechanic, vice Sergeant Jankowski, furloughed to the reserve.

Sergeant Darden is now acting first sergeant, vice Sgt. Wallace P. Kidd, who has resumed his duties as supply sergeant.

PRESERVE RUINS OF YPRES.

Plans laid by the Belgian government for the preservation of the famous ruins in the town of Ypres will soon result in a group of skilled workmen commencing the task of reinforcing the remnants of the ancient cloth hall and the famous Church of St. Martin.

The work of these craftsmen will insure the privilege to posterity of looking upon the ruins as they appeared immediately after the German bombardments.

King George of England will soon pay a visit to the Belgian town for the purpose of personally honoring it with the presentation of the British military medal.

FLY ACROSS PACIFIC

Giant Flying Boats Planned for the Trip.

Will Cross From California to China, 8,777 Miles, in Four Hops.

New York.—Two giant flying boats for the first flight across the Pacific ocean are being planned, according to the Manufacturers' Aircraft association. These planes will be nearly twice the size of the NC-4, which made the first trans-Atlantic flight.

The proposed route lies from San Francisco to Hongkong, China, a distance of 7,616 nautical miles, or about 8,777 land miles. Stops will be made at Honolulu, Wake island, Guam and Manila.

The flight has been made possible, the association says, by an invention of Edson Gallaudet of East Greenwich, R. I., whereby three Liberty engines are coupled to one 18-foot propeller. The new boats will have three separate power plants, each containing three high compression Liberty engines, or nine motors to each ship.

The boats will be triplanes with a wing spread of 140 feet, as compared with a spread of 126½ feet of the NC boats. Each boat will have a wing area of about 6,000 feet and carry a crew of 16 men. The hulls will be 67 feet long, 22 feet longer than that of the NC-4. The cruising radius is estimated at 2,100 nautical miles, nearly twice that of the NC craft.

Three high compression motors will drive each of the three propellers. Each unit of three motors will be installed in a separate nacelle, thus making possible repairs while in flight. Each propeller will be driven by two motors with one in reserve.

Enough gasoline can be carried to permit a cruising radins of 2,500 land miles without stopping.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR SERVED IN SEVENTH

The Seventh Infantry, one of the oldest regiments in the United States army, has had amongst its staff of officers very notable men, even back to the war of 1812, in which the Seventh was the only regular army infantry regiment to take part in the battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815.

Among the officers who served with the Seventh infantry, in this battle was Zachary Taylor, who later was president of the United States from 1849 to 1850.

Zachary Taylor served as a captain in the Seventh infantry in 1812 and was in command of a company of the regiment that fought in the engagement at Fort Harrison, September 4-5, 1812. This was the second battle participated in by this regiment. He also served as a lieutenant-colonel.

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Former Member of 30th Infantry Tells Story of His Personal Experiences on the Marne

The following article was published in the Wathena (Kansas) Times, March 26, 1920. The writer of the article and editor of the paper is C. W. Ryan, formerly of Company A, 30th Infantry. He writes of some of the experiences he and Sergeant Ripley of the same company passed through together. Here is the article:

Sgt. William Ripley, veteran of Co. A, 30th Inf., 3rd Div., was here last Saturday to see the editor, who missed him because he was out to the Daum farm, where George T. Groh was good enough to show him how to trim his young orchard. We have got to see the sergeant right away. He used to be a high school teacher. Now he is a traveling man.

We went to France with Co. A, and Ripley was the only man in it who had ever even heard of us before the war. He knew Wathena people. Following the battle of the Marne, and after we had crossed the river, being the only one of seven officers left with the company, sergeants took the place of officers and Sergeant Ripley commanded one of the four platoons, about 54 men, mostly recruits from the south.

We had crossed to the German side and were attacking those rugged hills that a few days before had looked impregnable. We crossed on a pontoon bridge toward evening and did not expect to go to the firing line that day. We had had nothing to eat that day, and got nothing the next, and as darkness was settling down our field kitchens, working under shell fire, had a fine supper ready, when orders came for our company to report to Major Sylvester, of another battalion. Without waiting to eat, we set out.

Going Into the Line.

The guide was unable to take us to the major. He was lost. We did not know where the German lines were or where our lines were. The battle of the Marne had made the men restive, and some, who did not know fear on that day, were nervous and not as dependable as they had been. The details of that first night on enemy territory are too long to tell—the midnight hunt for the major, the long and uncertain waiting, with the shells falling about us and the stench of dead Germans and dead horses in our nostrils.

At last I reported to the major at his post of command in a cellar in the town of Jaulgonne. We were ordered to reinforce another company on the front line, and then the other company was withdrawn. Some of the men had become lost in the hurried march. A few left their positions, after being stationed on the line, and I found them in cellars. In the face of the enemy that could not be tolerated. I drew my revolver, struck some of them with my fist drove them out. And weeks afterwards, a soldier, with broken English, said he was one of them and begged me not to think him a coward, saying a non-commissioned officer was to blame for their quitting their posts. We could fill pages telling of the fine mettle of those men which they had shown, and did show. They were just off on the wrong foot that night.

The next day other troops advanced and our company had no orders. As from an opera seat I could see B Company attacking machine guns. Lieutenant Turner, in command, a giant in size, stood out above the rest. I could see him going here and there, getting the men up, urging them on, exposed when others hugged the earth. I expected to see him drop, but he was untouched.

Farther up the hill was another platoon, and the leader lacked aggressiveness. He had a better chance. He could have gone ahead and opened the way for Lieutenant Turner, but he held back. Later he said the French on his right cut in ahead of him. They did, but not until long after he should have been there.

Butting Into the Scrap.

Lieutenant McCutcheon, later a captain, came by with his platoon from B Company. He had orders to go forward. We had none. And it is another story how we butted into that fight until the major ordered us to advance to the next town. We had no map and did not know where it was or what it was, except that it was ahead. We took a runner and scouted to the front, perhaps a quarter of a mile. Then with McCutcheon and his platoon we started to advance. The aeroplanes had located us and the heavy artillery had our range. We went on, part of us, and hid in a wood, and I took First Sergeant Sprouce, a man who won many times over the Distinguished Service Cross he got, and reconnoitered up to the German wire. Telephone wires were thick through the woods. We cut some of them.

We went back to get the men for another advance. The artillery located us again. Night was coming on. We were on the outskirts of Le Charmel. Orders came to stop there. We moved the men to the left, into thick timber, fooling the artillery and finding a natural trench, out in no man's land, more than half a mile ahead of the line. We arranged for a guard for the night, reported to the major, reconnoitered our position and went to sleep and passed a most pleasant night, with shells from both sides going harmlessly over our heads.

There was a little flurry about midnight. The corporal of the guard, in waking the relief stepped on a man, who awoke with a shriek, the only one I ever heard at the front, crying, "the Germans are here." Men half awake scurried down the trench in a

(Continued on Page 6.)

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GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory." —Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

THE AFTER-WAR STUDENT.

In spite of all the topsy-turvyness and tumult into which this country has been thrown along with the rest of the world, there is one class of men that is marching sanely forward, comparatively undisturbed by the mix-up of affairs.

This is the after-war student class. They are the men who were busily planning their future at the time war was declared, but who at that time cast aside their ambitions in order that they might shoulder the gun.

Now these men are back. Some are studying in the same schools they were attending before they went to war. Some are attending the schools that have sprung up for the special benefit of the ex-service man. And some are still in the service, availing themselves of the army educational institutions.

All of these men realize that they have lost some valuable time, and they are expending every effort to catch up. They may be restless, but they are not losing any time bothering about the throat-cutting that is going on among the different factions of the country. They intend to tend to that later.

This student class constitutes the hope of the country. It is one of the few level-headed classes that all this turmoil has left unstricken. The ex-soldier who is again pursuing his studies is leading his classmates in scholarship, according to reports from various universities and colleges. He is applying himself diligently while the rest of the world is in a revel of waste and extravagance.

Were it not for him the outlook would be dark. As it is, he is the light on the horizon that will dispell the gloom a little later.

The only reason we can see why the 18th Field Artillery should lead all other units in recruiting is that this outfit has been used to 155's and can therefore sweep a wider range of territory than the other units of the Division.

The word "ouija" is a compound of the French word "oui" and the German word "ja." When you put French and German together you always get things stirred up. Maybe that is why the ouija board has been causing such a commotion.

Our cartoonist has solved the land problem for ex-service men: Stake out a claim anywhere—no matter how dry the land is—and plant it in alternate rows of onions and potatoes. The onions will make the spuds weep, and thus the problem of irrigation will be solved.

Signs of spring: warm days, baseball, and the irresistable itching to write love poems to the only girl in the universe.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

INCREASE OF PAY.

The nation will be much concerned over the report from Washington that there is little hope for the immediate passage of legislation granting increased pay to Army officers. The safety of the country depends upon the efficiency of its military forces, and these forces cannot be efficient unless commanded by able and well trained officers. Yet it will be impossible to secure and hold such officers at the present rate of pay. Already 2,500 have resigned since the signing of the armistice and others are leaving daily.

The House has just pronounced in favor of a Regular Army of 316,800 men. Yet there are at present not enough trained officers by half for such a force, and under the old salary scale there is no prospect of securing them. The only recourse will be to fill the vacancies with men of inferior caliber and inadequate education, a proceeding dangerous to the nation's safety and in the end uneconomical.

Longress must face the fact that the pay granted officers in 1908 is entirely inadequate today. If the Army is going to compete with the business world, if it is to hold the officers that are worth holding, it must be permitted to give them a living wage. If Uncle Sam is to have a real fighting force he must pay for it.—New York Sun.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS

America's only object in sending troops to Siberia was to rescue the Czechs. With this object she approached Japan with the proposal for joint intervention, while Japan, for her own defense, joined America in this object. That her object was identical was clear from the declaration made at the time.

Only a few of these Czechs have been repatriated; the great majority of them still remain in Siberia, where they are in great suffering and privation. Should it not be proper for America, which should understand the condition of these Czechs, to plan some urgent measures for these Czechs, in view of her original proposal yhich was made in the name of humanity? America's sudden decision to withdraw is very strange, because her attitude of entire disregard for the Czechs is entirely inconsistent with her original proposal which was made in the name of humanity.

Although America's breach of faith was entirely unexpected by our people, the fact that the Japanese foreign office knew nothing about America's taking such a step until formal notice was received is a greater blunder even than that in connection with the three-power intervention. Withdrawal was an arbitrary act. America has acted as if she assumed that Japanese troops could be used if necessary. In the near future Japan will enter into negotiations with America in connection with the final accounting of the Japanese-American joint intervention for aiding the Czecho-Slovaks. It is proper that the control of the Siberian railways should be transferred from Mt. Stevens to Japan.—From the Kokumin, Japan.

IT'S SPRING IN FRANCE.

"In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of France."

Thus the poet might have spoken if he had lived to read the passenger lists on the French-bound ships this year.

For not only is his fancy turning but so are his footsteps. One might grow romantic and say that it is because he is thinking of a pair of brown eyes, a little hand that he was wont to squeeze surreptitiously as it planted before him his goblet of vin rouge.

Or we might grow more practical and say it is just because of the vin rouge.

Or perhaps because he has a yearning to walk, untrammeled by pack and rifle, that little road that began where a camion stopped and ended where the shrapnel began.

He wants to stand and say, "Well, it was right there in that old barn where me and the sergeant found five Jerries and a machine gun."

Maybe it's because he wants to see how it feels to walk down the boulevards without worrying about passes and saluting traps.

Anyhow it's a healthy feeling, and we give him "bon voyage," and wish we were shipping with him because we can't and, well—it's spring.—Stars and Stripes.

A SAGE THOUGHT.

Doc Steinmetz says we can send a message to Mars for a billion dollars. Why not send it collect?—Peoria Transcript.

Signs of Spring

TWEET
TWEET
Roses are Red Violets are blue.
10

"We Will Remain"

(By John S. Madden, Capt., 7th Inf.)

The war clouds, dark and sullen,
Rolled above the hills of France;
The fateful lightning of the guns,
Proclaimed the foe's advance;
Flushed with the tide of victory,
They roll towards the Marne,
While all the world with bated breath,
Is awed by war's alarm.

O'erwhelming like a heavy wind,
The foeman onwards sweeps;
And now again he sees the Marne,
And now again France weeps;
Poor stricken France, whose throbbing heart
Is crushed with fear and dread,
Because one million crosses mark
The graves above her dead.

One million of her boast and best
Are sleeping 'neath the sod;
Ten thousands towns and cities,
Reek beneath the Prussian rod;
Small wonder then she cringes now,
Before this wave of wrath,
Which threatens to engulf the world,
And all who bar its path.

Within an ancient, quaint chateau,
The French commander stands,
And sees his army reeling back
Before those wolfish bands;
Less than two score of miles away
The spires of Paris gleam—
The goal for all the Prussian lust,
The one prize of his dream.

Is there no hope? Must France be lost?
Shall all the world bow down
Before that Hohenzollern king
Who wears the sable crown?
Must German kulture rule the home
Of all our free and brave?
And proud Democracy be bound
In chains, and be a slave?

Ah, there is hope, for now appears
Along the Marne this day;
The fighting Third Division,
To stop those hordes in gray;
Their grizzled old commander speaks,
And what he says is plain;
When questioned if his men will stand,
He answers, "We'll remain!"

Across the Marne, amid the hills,
The foemen gather fast;
They place their batteries, hub to hub—
This drive must be their last;
Small wonder that the Poilus feared
These Yankees would not stand;
For they were green and untried men,
Though, from a valiant land.

Then came that night in mid July
When all the fiends of hell
Were loosened from the Prussian guns
And on our brave men fell;
The air was filled with awful death,
The earth was rocked with pain;
But over all the noise and din,
Was Dickman's word, "Remain!"

The morn broke on a waiting world
That trembled for its fate;
The German infantry advanced
Towards the Paris gate;
But now there fell upon their ranks,
A foe who would not yeld;
And soon they waver, break, and flee,
From off that stricken field.

Back, back, they go across the Marne
Their last great drive is o'er;
The world and France are safe again—
This fight has won the war;
This general of the Frenchmen smiled,
Gone was his look of pain;
For Dickman's men had kept the pledge,
"We will remain, remain!"

"We will remain"—imortal words
That shall be writ in gold,
And kept within our halls of fame,
Until the sun grows cold;
Immortal leader, peerless men,
Your glories pale the sun,
And generations yet unborn,
Shall know the fight you won.

Argonne Cemetery Is Now Being Beautified

One hundred and forty men under the direction of the best known landscape gardener in France are at work beautifying Argonne Cemetery, where 23,000 American soldiers are buried.

Nature has not had time to embellish this desolate stretch of land, where some of the fiercest fighting of the war occurred, but the gardener who for 30 years has been employed by the presidents of France to beautify government properties will employ the same skill in the use of choice flowers, plants and shrubs to transform it that he has employed along the Riviera and other scenic spots in France.

This is the largest cemetery in France, and it is the desire of the United States Army that it shall be made the most beautiful. Before entering the cemetery proper, there is a plot of ground several feet lower which forms an approach to the burial ground and the countless rows of graves. This will be laid out as a formal garden and banked with flowering plants and shrubs.

On each side of the steps the name "Argonne Cemetery" will be inscribed in flowers. Flower-bordered paths will lead to a central bed in the shape of a star of yellow flowers, changed according to season. In the spring it will bloom with daffodils and crocuses, in the summer with yellow daisies and asters and in the autumn with chrysanthemums.

It is expected that large numbers of visitors to France during the spring and summer will make a pilgrimage to this cemetery to all Americans. As it is many miles from the nearest town, the American Red Cross has established a motor bus service which will be at the disposal of visitors to the graves of American soldiers.

A rest house equipped to accommodate 20 guests is another convenience that the Red Cross has prepared for those who desire to remain more than one day at the cemetery.

GERMANS HAD PLANNED TO ATTACK NEW YORK

An airship was constructed by the Germans during the war for the sole purpose of making an attack upon New York city. This airship was completed and was under orders to make its first trip at the time of the signing of the armistice. In fact, it was to have started the latter part of November, 1918, had not the suspension of hostilities materially changed the plans of the enemy. Colonel Hensley while in Germany was able to get in touch with the pilot selected for this voyage and confirmed the details previously ascertained. He was told that careful tests had been made and prospective foutes studied, as well as 367 war-game flights on charts having been made as a preliminary to the undertaking. This airship, the L-72, was awarded to France by the allied council and is now in the possession of that country. It has a flying radius of eleven thousand miles without stopping, a speed of over 100 miles per hour, and an equipment for carrying a large supply of bombs.

MIGHT BE FOUND GUILTY.

"Is the professor in?" she asked, entering the door of a courtroom by mistake.

"What professor?" asked the attendant.

"The professor of music, of course. I've come to have my voice tried."

"Well, you'd better not have it tried here, ma'am. This is a court of justice."—Houston Post.

Maj. R. W. Shroeder, chief test pilot at McCook field, now holds the altitude record in flying, his mark being 36,020 feet.

Amateurs Send Message From 'Frisco to N. Y. C.

Wireless communication between New York and San Francisco through the amateaur radio- telegraph stations of the Knights of Columbus schools for former service men and women established across the country was attempted last week when an Easter message from the pupils of the Pacific coast schools was relayed into the receiving plant of the K. of C. school at 240 West Fifty-first street, New York, to William J. McGinley, the supreme secretary. The radio was sent by A. G. Bagley, the director at San Francisco, to Mr. McGinley and was "keyed off" by a former service man at the city on the west coast.

The message said: "Easter greetings from the principals of free vocational schools for discharged service men and women conducted by the K. of C. in Pacific coast cities, now in conference here. Six thousand students are attending the schools and fitting themselves for better positions and better American citizenship. This message is from the wireless plant at San Francisco school." During the transmission of the message it was "picked up" by other plants operated by K. of C. schools. Several hundred students "listened in" on the apparatus in Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Illinois, North Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri and New York, while at was being transmitted by the regular service.

Mr. McGinley said that the wireless plants in the schools were too widely separated for communication with one another, but that plans were being put through which would strengthen certain school-stations and within a few months' time "Casey" would be fostering a great transcontinental amateaur air route.

HOOKED.

Male Teacher: Don't you think we ought to form a union?

Female Teacher: Oh, this is so sudden!—Judge.

FATAL REPETITION.

"I thought you said it was a case of love at first sight."

"It was."

"Well—why didn't you marry her?"

"I saw her on several other occasions."—Notre Dame Juggler.

HAW!
HAW!
LAUGHING
GAS.

THAT UNMILITARY BAND.

The fussy new colonel had summoned his adjutant to him after the regiment had painstakingly gone through the intricacies of a formal guard mount.

"Captain," he began pompously, "I was not at all pleased with guard mount this morning."

"Why, sir—" began the surprised adjutant, who had thought the movement exceptionally well executed.

"That will be all, captain. As I said, I was not at all pleased. As you know there must be uniformity in an army to differentiate it from a mob. This morning there was a noticeable lack of uniformity, especially in the band.

"You will immediately inform the band leader, captain, that he will instruct the trombone players to work the slides of their instruments back and forth in unison. Sir, I will have uniformity in my regiment."—The Home Sector.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM GIRL.

"Oh, dear, I don't want to go to the Waldorf, the food is too rich. Let's go to Childs'."

"Listen, Joe; mother doesn't want me to go to musical comedies. Take me to the movies."

"Roses are so flashy! Oh, yes, I'm just crazy about those cute little dandelions."

"Why, if you insist, I'd enjoy a nice, big bag of peanuts, they are so nourishing."

"Would you mind taking me home on a Fifth Avenue Bus? All chauffeurs have their necks shaved, and I just hate to look at shaved necks."—Steering Wheel.

AMERICAN BRUTALITY.

"What do they do to a woman in this country when she kills her husband?" asked the foreigner.

"Oh," replied the American, "they sentence her to six weeks in vaudeville or a year or two in the movies."—Fort Sheridan Recall.

THE SAME THE WORLD OVER.

Roy Lee said, as he was leaving the office, "Au revoir."

Peterson: What does that mean?

Lee: That means, "good-bye," in French.

Peterson: "All right! Wood alcohol," that means "good-bye" in any language.—Eventually News.

HIGH AND LOW.

Magistrate—"Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?"

Police Witness—"Their voices were pitched rather high, sir, but the words used were extremely low."—London Answers.

PROGRESSIVE TOWN.

"I see," remarked a gentleman as he paid a small newsboy for his paper, "that you are putting up a good many new buildings in your town."

"That is the only kind we put up here, sir," replied the little fellow, with a touch of civic pride.—Judge.

COLD.

Jones: What became of that shimmy dancer you used to go with?

Scones: She shook me.—Cartoons Magazine.

Where Are You?

Have you changed your address since signing the application card for membership in the Society of the Third Division while overseas? If so, please fill out the following form and mail it at once to the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., so that we may have our records correct.

It is very important that these changes reach us at once for every day we receive requests for names and addresses from former service men, and in many instances it is impossible to locate them. In the future we will consider it a great favor if after changing your address you will notify us at once.

....
Last name First name
....
Rank Company or Battery Regiment
Former Address..
Street and Number
....
City State
Present Address...
Street and Number
....
City State
Present Occupation..

Battle of New Orleans

And Incidents Connected Therewith

By John S. Madden, Captain, 7th Inf.

In writing this article I do so by request. I have touched on this historical event somewhat lightly before in my historical sketch of the regular army and again in writing the history of the 7th Infantry. But now I am going to tell you the full details of this famous fight in American history along with a few incidents in the life of General Andrew Jackson, who was in command that January morning five score and five years ago when we administered to Great Britain one of the most bloody defeats her armies ever encountered.

Let us go back to the August morning to the heights around Bladenburg, where we find the jelly-spined Winder drawing up his froces to defend the capital against the onslaught of the advancing English under General Ross and Admiral Cockburn.

It is a pleasant mid-summer morning, the wind is blowing fresh and free from the nearby sea, the sky is cloudless, and the sun falls with tender carresses on the hill and valleys where we find the homes of excited citzens, who are preparing to leave and thus escape the red-coated army of the British king.

This excitement seems not to have been shared by those in authority up at Washington for on this particular morning we find journeying out towards Bladensburg, no less a personage than President Madison. With him is the far-famed Dolly Madison, his wife, whose beauty and hospitality is the talk of Washington and the entire nation; also following him comes his cabinet and back of them on horseback and in carriages are others from the capital, all traveling as one to witness the complete overthrow of the hated British under General Ross.

Great indeed must have been their confidence in the militia army which Winder has under his command. Just how well this confidence was upheld by that doughty general, we shall soon see.

As the British march along the highways that early morning, they use the torch, and soon the smoke from burning buildings is drifting dark and ominous on the soft breezes towards the lines where the American militiamen wait.

The Rout of Winder's Troops.

Into their hearts comes a cold chill. Will it be possible for them, green and untried men as they are, to match their strength with these veteran soldiers of England? Harboring such fears as these they are whipped long before the conflict starts, nor do we find Winder riding up and down the lines to encourage them to stand. And when at last the Britons appear and open up a scattering fire towards them, the entire line breaks, except a few regulars under Capttain Barney.

In vain does the grizzled old officer attempt to stay the tide, but it is impossible with so few men. Back they flee towards the city they were to defend, and with them in utmost confusion go the chief executive of the country, and the entire cabinet. Never was a route more complete and never was one more uncalled for. Had there been a few regiments of regulars there, probably this one chapter in our nation's history would have been less humiliating than it is.

I did not in the start intend to dwell on the burning of Washington or the events leading up to it, nor shall I now, but to make the story complete, it is necessary to commence at this period in our country's life.

General Ross, after burning the city, advanced towards Baltimore, but met with a stubborn resistance. The citizens were now thoroughly aroused over the destruction, and were determined to drive the invaders back to the sea, and it was in one of these sharp fights that a Yankee bullet pierced the heart of the British commander and General Ross thus passed away. His men already satisfied with the expedition and now becoming disheartened, decided to abandon the attack and so we find them withdrawing and down to the sea where they embark and sail towards the South.

The English Plan the Battle.

The scene now shifts to England. It is an August day in 1814 and we find in one of the stately halls of England's great law-making assembly rooms, a gang of men. In their midst is King George IV, and they are discussing the expedition which is to crush America, and forever establish England's control over that rebellious country.

This last and great expedition is to proceed to New Orleans, capture the city, sack it, then proclaim to the world that America is conquered. As commander for this invasion they decide on General Ross, and this power is to be delegated to him by a courier, which is instructed to proceed to the headquarters of that general on one of the fastest vessels under England's flag.

The courier takes passage, but before he can reach the American shore, England hears that Ross is dead. And so they turn to Lord Packenham, an aristocrat of the first water, and a brother-in-law of the iron Duke of Wellington. He is commissioned to capture New Orleans; under him is to be the pick of Englands' forces, which I shall describe farther on in this article.

Now I come to Jackson, the man who is to defend this city near the Gulf against Britain's best. It is a matter of deep regret to all Americans that he could not have defended Washington that August day in 1814. If such could have been the case, how different would the record have been. But now he is to wipe out that blot on American arms with a splendid victory in the last great battles ever fought between England and America.

Incidents in Jackson's Life.

To show you the remarkable characteristics of this remarkable man, to show you his bull-dog determination to carry his object over all obstacles, his stick-to-it qualities, I shall relate an incident which occurred in his life, and there were many such like it during his tempestuous career; this will better illustrate to you the kind of man that President Madison called to his aid when the South was threatened and invaded by this foreign foe.

Jackson was a native of North Carolina and was only a lad of eleven years when the Revolutionary War was being waged. Young as he was, he came out of that war with bitterness in his heart against all things English. He also came out with a red, burning scar on his face where an arrogant, insolent red-coated officer had struck him with the side of his saber because he refused to shine his boots.

As he became older he studied law, was admitted to the bar, hung out his shingle, and waited like a good many of our lawyers do today. Jackson was slowly starving to death, so he decided to change pastures, and we find him migrating over the mountains into Tennessee and practicing law in that state. Now commenced an incident that later in life nearly cost him his life, not to mention untold annoyances.

Living in the little Tennessee village that nestled like a fence in the foothills of the Cumberlands was a family by the name of Robolds. Mrs. Robolds was a beautiful young woman, fairly well educated and refined. Strange to say her better half was just the contrary. He was ignorant and shiftless, and spent most of his days out in the hills, where it is said he not only made the far-famed moonshine whiskey, but also drank of it freely. Be that as it may, we do know that Robolds frequently came home under its influence. Somteimes he was gone for days and weeks at a time, and Jackson and Mrs. Robold being brought together under such circumstances, naturally grew fond of each other.

Jackson Is Married.

On one particular morning Robolds left with his rifle and did not return. Weeks passed into months and still the lord and master did not return. Suddenly came a rumor that somewhere up in the wilds of Tennessee hills he had met death in a drunken brawl. Another month passed and still he did not return. Giving him up as dead Mrs. Robolds and Jackson married, only to be rudely awakened one day to the fact that Robolds still lived. After many trying weeks Mrs. Robolds secured her divorce on the grounds of desertion, and she and Jackson were re-married. But later we find th General's political opponents making much of this story in their attempt to defeat him, and it was in one of their attacks that he was drawn into the great Dickerson duel of which I write.

Jackson and his wife now resided at the Hermitage in Nashville, Tenn. In his stables were a number of thoroughbreds. In those days the people all enjoyed good horse racing. In one of these races which was so common, Mrs. Jackson entered her little brown filly whose name was Vixen. The political enemies of Jackson now figured that this would be the time and place to spring their trap, and get Jackson out of their way for all time to come.

They knew Mrs. Jackson would attend the races and it was their object to use her as a means to promote their interest. In league with them was Harry L. Dickerson, who held the world's championship in revolver shooting. He was to walk over to Mrs. Jackson's carriage and in some way which was left to his judgment, he was to insult her, and this of course to a man like Jackson would be immediately followed by a challenge from him to fight Dickerson, and when that should occur, no one would doubt the outcome against the deadly, unerring aim of this great gunman.

The Insult and the Challenge.

The day for the derby arrives, great throngs crowd the grounds hours before the races are to start. Mrs. Jackson's carriage is drawn up close to the fence that circles the track. The first race is to be the one in which her filly is entered.

There is great excitement, as every one knows the fleet little mare, and also her beloved mistrss. The horses come down, and as they pass the judges' stand, the flag is dropped and the race is on. Neck and neck they speed around the track and as they swing into the last quarter the little filly increases her speed and soon begins to reach out ahead of the rest. Now she is a neck ahead, and in her great excitement Mrs. Jackson stands up in her carriage, claps her hands and exclaims: "Look, she is running away from them!"

All unnoticed had Dickerson been, who was standing by her carriage, but now as these words left her lips, he looked up and with a sneer on his face said: "Yes, just like her mistress did."

Mrs. Jackson went white at these taunting words. Full well she knew to what Dickerson was referring. She ordered her coachman to drive her home, and there in the dining room that night she told the General of what had been said to her by Dickerson that afternoon at the races.

Jackson did not disappoint the plotters. He at once challenged Dickerson to the duel they so much desired, and was accepted. The laws of Tennessee were such that duelling was not permissable in the state, so both parties agree to journey over into Kentucky.

Dickerson and his second precede the General by half an hour. Stopping at a tavern they leave their carriage and seat themselves by a small table and order drinks. While waiting to be served Dickerson calls for a thread which he ties to a gourd, suspends this from the branch of a near by tree, paces back 100 feet and fires. The string is severed and the gourd falls to the ground. "Now," said he, "when Jackson comes,(be so kind to hand him this with my compliments, exlaining, of course, how it was done." Then putting the gourd into the hands of the tavern keeper they depart.

Their carriage is hardly out of hearing when up drives the General and Coffee, his second. They also order drinks, and now the gourd and thread is shown to Jackson, but he waves it aside with the remark:

"To hell with Dickerson and his thread! Bring us a drink!"

The Duel With Dickerson.

At the duelling ground the hair-trigger duelling revolvers are carefully examined. The toss-up is made to see who shall fire first, and Dickerson wins first shot. The seconds pace off the distance and the two face each other waiting for the signal to fire.

That morning Coffee had carefully removed the buttons on the General's long coat and had set them slightly over to the left and right. He knew that Dickerson would take for the target the black button directly over the heart. His surmise was correct, for as the handkerchief fell his gun spit fire and his aim had been on that deadly button. Dickerson, looking through the smoke of his gun, saw Jackson still standing. He reeled back from the line and there was astonishment in his voice as he yelled, "My God, have I missed him?"

Coffee, stern and white as death spoke, and his voice was cutting as a knife. "Back on the line, you yellow cur! It's the General's next shot." Jackson raised his gun and his keen blue-gray eye followed the sights until they rested over his opponent's heart, a flash of the gun and for a second time that morning the smoke drifted on the morning wind. But this time when it cleared away the lifeless form of Dickerson was lying on the ground.

Back to the carriage they go, and once inside, Coffee for the first time notices the General's shirt is stained with blood, and finds a gaping wound in his left breast. "Good heavens, man, how could you stand there and kill a person with such a wound as that?" asked the frightened Coffee. "That man," said Jackson, "insulted Mrs. Jackson, my wife, and I would have stood there and killed him, if he'd shot me through the heart."

This, then, is the man who Madison selected to command the army at New Orleans, and we find him fresh from his recent victories over the Creek Indians in Alabama, traveling towards that menaced city with all the deep resentment of his boyish days against those English who twice in their history had tried to crush America.

(To be continued.)

I AIN'T NO HERO

"I ain't no bloomin' hero, I'm only a reglar, man
I'm only one of them soljers, that you said wasn't worth a damn;
But when the Hun, the son-of-a-gun, started to turn things inside out,
Folks every where sent up a prayer, and then you heard them shout:

CHORUS

"Wait till our reglars git over there, they'll show 'em how to fight!
There's not very many of 'em, but every one's real white.
They're the best little fightin' Army, that ever yet was seen.
When they meet the Hun, they'll make him run, and lick the beggars clean.

"No, we ain't no bloomin' heroes, fightin' is just our job,
We takes 'em as we find 'em, but they're a bully mob;
Every feller in our outfit, showed himself to be true blue,
They don't want to be called no heroes, they only want their due.

CHORUS

"You called us bums before the war, and it used to hurt us, too;
We knew that in case of trouble, you'd be in an awful stew
If ti wasn't for us reglars, the guys you thought so tough;
But you knew when we'd get in it, the Hun would have enough.

CHORUS

"So now the war is over, just give us what is due;
You need not call us heroes, also don't call us "stew."
We're only human bein's, with feelin's same as you;
So forget what you used to call us, and let us start in new."

CHORUS

—Trouble Buster.

Ex-Service Students Don't Play Hookey

Military discipline has many good points, and one of them is demonstrated by the fact that thousands of former service men and women are attending Knights of Columbus vocational schools. The schools are open from two or three hours an evening, each night of the week, excepting Saturdays, and a record is kept of the hours each pupils takes of each subject. So intensely interested are the young men and women in the courses that the movies and the theaters and the pool rooms have no attractions for them.

"Ninety-five per cent of originally enrolled students go through with the courses," says Secretary William J. McKinsley of the K. of C., "and this is true of our 60 schools in the entire country. The five per cent that lapse usually do so because, keeping in contact with K. of C. employment bureaus, they obtain good jobs in the trades they have been learning in our schools. Not only in point of regular attendance, but in respect to instructors and orderly department, the ex-service men are ideal students."

The K. of C. have 150,000 of them in their schools from New York to San Francisco.

FOCH SAVED THE DAY.

M. Poincare, as president of the French academy, had the task of welcoming Marshal Foch when that soldier was a member of the academy and, in the course of his remarks said:

"Field Marshal French was on the point of moving back his heavy artillery and beating a retreat. You rushed to Vlamertinghe and summoned him to you. 'If we make known your weaknes,' you declared, 'we shall be carried away like a wisp of straw. Keep at all costs your First corps where it is; I will myself attack on the right and on the left with French troops, As you spoke you took a sheet of paper to the desk; hastily you scribbled four lines in which you made clear your thought and you handed the note to the field marshal. He read it, thought a moment, called a staff officer, and said to him: 'Go and carry out this order.' Disaster was averted."

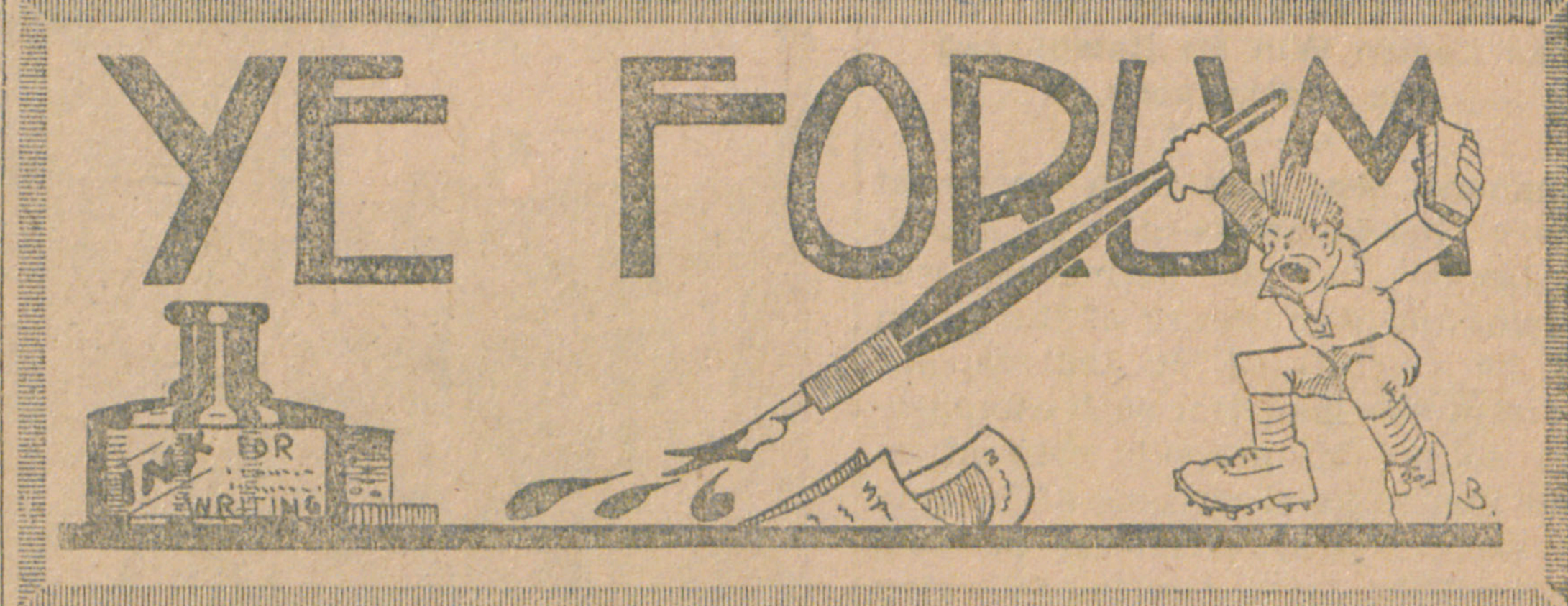
A Toast

Here's to the U. S. Army,
The best you'll ever see;
And here's to the men that compose it,
A bunch just as good as can be.

Here's to the men that have left it,
To travel o'er highway and sea;
Here's to the future before it—
Drink deep, boys, this is on me.

EX-SOLDIER'S LAMENT.

I can not wear the old suit
I wore long years ago;
It's shiny at the shoulders,
My knees and elbows show.
But on investigation I
Discover this is true:
I can not wear the old suit,
Nor can I buy a new.
—Pennsylvania Farmer.



A SIGHT-SEER'S VIEW.

Shelby, N. C., March 26, 1920.

To the Editor of The Watch on the Rhine:

A brother-in-law of mine sent me a copy of your paper from Arizona (issue of March 20th) and although I was not a member of your splendid Division, I certainly did appreciate reading news from the Famous Third, whose record will live forever.

Being a member of the Sight-Seeing Sixth, I did not get to see much of the conflict—just eighteen days in he Argonne, October 26th until November 11, but it was enough to help one to appreciate what Sherman said about war and to all the more appreciate the true facts of what our sister regular army regiments were up against; and to read through the medium of your nicely made up and well written paper news of a live division, is, I must say, a rare treat for an old timer who has been a reservist since last August.

I notice in looking over your correspondence page that some of the fellows contemplating going to the reserve soon, are anxious to know how industrial conditions are on the outside. For their benefit I will say that since being transferred to the reserve I have been in Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, several towns and cities in Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, South Carolina and a number of other states in the U. S. A., and find industrial conditions fine. There seem to be plenty of jobs for all who desire to work and the salary offered seems big at first, but when one wrestles with the H. C. L. for a few weeks he will be willing to accept a raise. Corporations in the Southern States are always willing to give the ex-soldier a chance, but I have not noticed any slackers being fired for the soldier's special benefit.

My work is going to take me to Arizona in the near future and will try to make a stop-over in Little Rock for a few days and give you a call.

You might think from my talk that I am a great business man or a traveling salesman, but I am just a painter and small contractor and take all the jobs I can get. When I do land some big jobs, if ever such is my luck, I intend to employ only ex-service men. Some time ago I had the pleasure of working on a job with one ex-second looey, one top kick, three sergeants, two corporals and fourteen privates. One of the ex-privates was the foreman and the looey was the only apprentice we had on the works. He, however, picked it up pretty fast and after being balled out a few times by the private foreman he made good. He was also a very good sport and never kicked when they cleaned him out of cash with the dice on payday. A fellow in civilian togs nowadays runs up against many perplexing things, and let me warn all who contemplate leaving the service. Never allow yourself to get low in cash for there are too many recruiting parties on the job and they will get you.

Here's wishing you all a happy and prosperous year, few K. P.'s and guard details, many passes and furloughs, and early pay days. I am,

An old timer,
W. B. Williams.

THE BORDER BRANCH.

El Paso, Texas, April 4th.

At our regular monthly meeting April 1st we had rather a poor attendance but brought in five new members, which made us feel better.

General Houze presented the members with the temporary charter. We had a good, lively, snappy meeting and some good music to help it along.

It was decided to hold a dance about April 21st in order to raise some funds to "carry on." The committee in charge has started the advertising already and El Paso is learning something about the Marne Division.

We are in need of some more membership cards. Please send them along as soon as possible.

Fraternally,
Border Branch,
L. W. Hindley, Sec.

Brooklyn Marnemen Special Attention

A special invitation is offered Brooklyn Marnemen, who are not comrades of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, to join "Private Raymond A. McIver Post 301, V. F. W." which meets at Ceres Hall, Fulton street and Troy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, at 8:30 p. m.

This post is named in honor of Pvt. Raymond A. McIver, who was killed in action near Nantillois, in the Argonne, on the morning of October 4, 1918.

McIver joined Company D of the Fourth Infantry, at Camp Stuart, Va., and went overseas detached with Company M of the Fourth. After his arrival in France he again joined Company D.

He was wounded on July 15th near Nesles, France, but recovered and rejoined his outfit in time for St. Mihiel.

McIver Post has on its roster the names of ten comrades, veterans of the Third Division, and about fifty comrades who served with the First, Second, Fifth, 27th, 28th, 32nd, 42nd, and 77th Divisions, and a sprinkling of "seagoing gobs," who served in foreign waters.

The morale of the post is excellent and its financial standing as firm as a treasury warrant. Its comrades display a snappy interest in all questions concerning the veterans' welfare, and have gone on record staunchly supporting the Royal C. Johnson bill, which assures veterans of the World War at least a small financial return for their sacrifices over there.

For particulars in detail, communimander, 1670 Atlantic avenue; Paul W. Johansen, senior vice-commander, 1009 St. Mark's avenue, or John J. McIver, adjutant, 711 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAJESTIC
ONLY THEATRE PLAYING
BIG TIME VAUDEVILLE

MONDAY, TUESDAY.
WEDNESDAY.

Matinee at 2:30.
Nights at 7:30 and 9:00.

ONLY
VAUDEVILLE THEATER
IN LITTLE ROCK
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Big Time Acts

Always Five Acts of
"INTERSTATE QUALITY"
And Latest News Pictures.

Complete change of bill Monday and Thursday.

Daily Bargain Matinee. Seats reserved one week in advance. Phone M 110.

Bush-Caldwell Co.
Successors to
LYON-FARRELL COMPANY
Sporting Goods—Athletic Goods of the Highest Quality
Everything the Sportsman Requires.
See us when in Little Rock whether you wish to buy anything or not.
118-120 West Fourth Street..

Official Emblems of the Society of the Third Division.

ARE SELLING RAPIDLY

The supply will soon be gone and you will not be able to get a duplicate as reasonably priced as these.

Send us your order and 75 cents, which covers all charges.

Address All Orders to
THE WATCH ON THE RHINE, Little Rock, Ark.

WAR MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Permanent Institution of the American Legion Will Be Established at Indianapolis.

Announcement has been made at national headquarters of the American Legion that the permanent war museum and war library of the legion will be established at Indianapolis. Provision was made for such establishment at the Minneapolis convention,

Indianapolis and citizens of Indiana will erect a war memorial building which will be devoted to the following purposes: First, national headquarters for the American Legion, as an auditorium of large capacity for public gatherings, to house a war library and war museum, and as headquarters for other veteran organizations of previous wars.

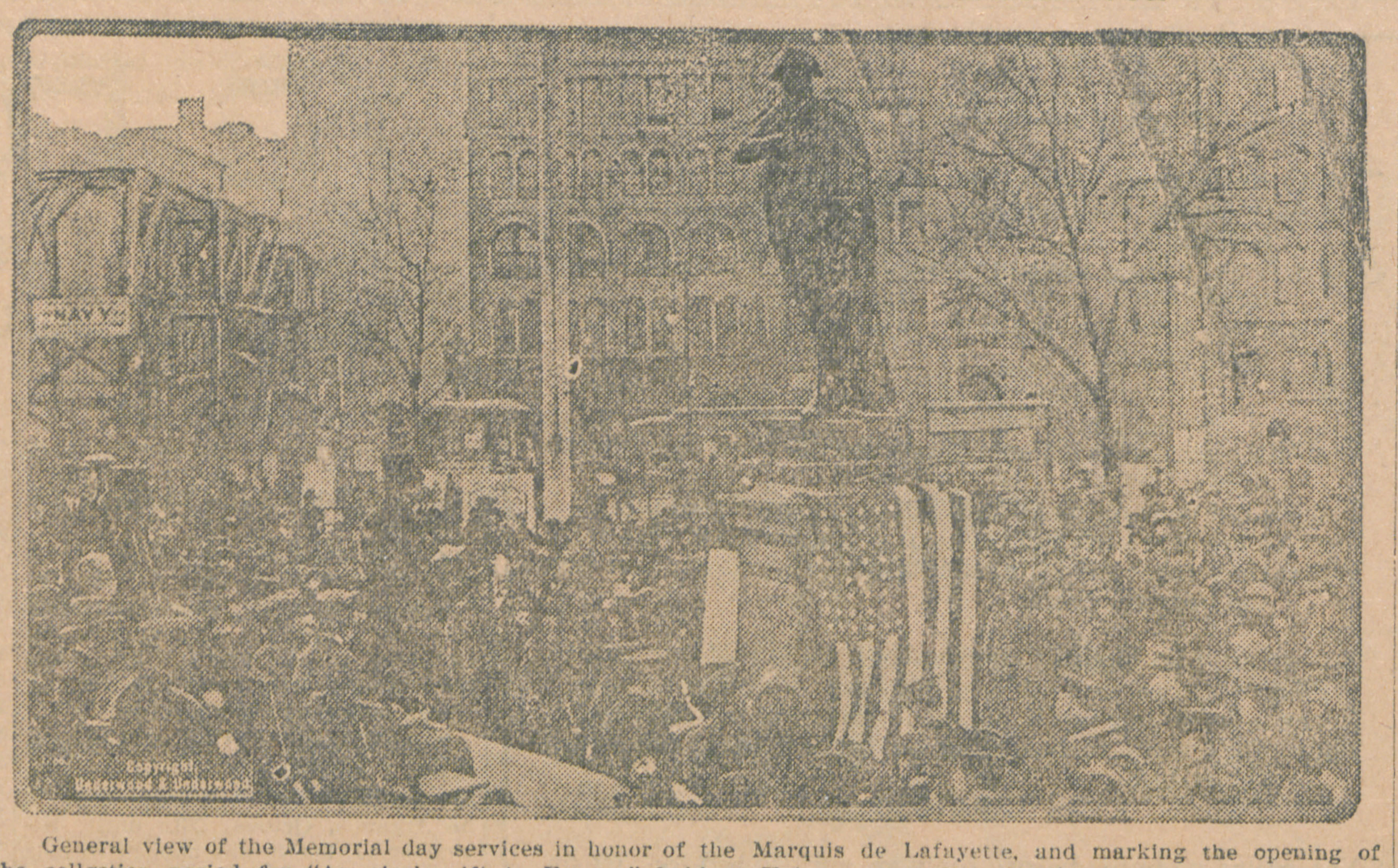
Besides being available principally for the American Legion, it will also be open to meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Confederate Veterans and the Spanish-American War Veterans.

It is intended that the museum in this building will contain thousands of articles of military significance used in connection with America's participation in the world war—pieces of field artillery, hand grenades, gas masks and other ordnance and equipment. Prominent among these relics will be the first American flag to go over the top, which was presented to the American Legion at Minneapolis by the Canadian War Veterans' association.

The popularity of such exhibits has been demonstrated abroad, where thousands are seen daily examining closely the different objects of interest. In addition to the field pieces displayed along the Avenue Champs Elysees and Place de la Concorde, the museum in the Invalides in Paris contains airplanes of popular French aces, marine mines and other relics, including pictures of war scenes depicted through various art media. The Mall in London, as well as British museums, have been utilized in a similar way.

The library will contain everything available pertaining to the history of the great conflict. This will include not only histories and other books telling of the struggle, but files of newspapers and magazines, complete sets of posters and propaganda material issued by both sides, reports of war boards and recreational and relief organizations, such as the Red Cross, War Camp Community Service and others.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN HONOR OF LAFAYETTE



General view of the Memorial day services in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, and marking the opening of he collection period for "America's gift to France," held at Union square, New York.

FEELING REGARDING NEW ARMY IS STILL LUKEWARM IN SPOTS

The idea that the new army cannot be everything that it has set out to be is not held merely by certain classes of the civilian population of the country. There are officers in the army who look upon he new army as a sort of a joke, and who therefore are not pushing and boosting the reorganization scheme very heartily.

It was for the purpose of dispelling this dampening attitude, both in the civilian ranks and in the army, that the Secretary of War has written the following letter to General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff:

My Dear General March:

From reports reaching me, I understand that there are still numbers of army officers who are not thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the new army. This spirit must be manifested in good works from the highest officer to the lowest and I desire that it be impressed on every one that it is his duty to bring that spirit into play not only when the occasion presents itself, but to go out amongst civilians and make occasions to tell about the new army that will enable the service to reap the benefits that should accrue from such contact, such benefits that should accrue from such contact, such benefits being the greater, the higher the position, reputation and experience of the officer concerned.

It is an axiom that no man can persuade another to believe a thing which he himself does not believe. Army officers must first know what the new army is and believe in what the new army can do before they can be of maximum value to the new army. Commanding officers must "sell" the new army first to themselves, then to their commands and lastly to the community in or near which they are located.

There is no place for obstructionists in the army. Those of us who are charged with the responsibility of bringing the army into closer communion with the people of the country realize that the very salvation of the army depends on a properly co-ordinated development of the educational, vocational, recreational, and character-building system with our system of military training.

It can be said with absolute truth and sincerity that the popular response to this new spirit from those in civil life who have been made acquainted with it is unprecedented in its warmth and encouragement.

It would be unpardonably stupid of the army not to use every means to spread this idea. The army, to drop into the vernacular, "has the goods" and it must find a certain and thorough method of displaying them.

Briefly here is what has been done and is being done from this end; the governor of every state in the Union has been requested by the Secretary of War to issue proclamations calling attention to the new army with its educational and traing features. Many such proclamations have already been issued. The adjutants general and minor executives in the various states have been made acquainted with our educational work and recruiting officers have been instructed to follow up our introductory requests as closely as possible and to bear always in mind that the community spirit applies to the army as well as to any other element of the national organism. It was with this in mind that the plan for the allocation of regiments was worked out. The Secretary of War has written letters directing attention to the army's aims and aspirations to his colleagues in the Cabinet, to members of Congress, chambers of commerce, presidents of colleges and other educational institutions throughout the country and the heads of fraternal civic and patriotic organizations. In almost every case the response has been encouraging and entire support and cooperation with the army's plan was promised. These responses are being followed from here by the very best literature which we can obtain setting forth exactly what the army is doing. A comprehensive plan to furnish speakers on this subject to civic gatherings is practically complete and will be put into operation shortly. Other efforts in this campaign to make the army intimately known in every household in the country are under way and can hardly fail to bring beneficial results.

The assistance of the churches of the nation and the parents has been sought by means of letters to clergymen of all denominations and it is a plain statement of fact to say that every church in the country is solidly behind this movement.

All these agencies are willing to go any length to foster and popularize the ideals of the new army. But they want to know where to throw the vast weight of their influence. All officers must aid in this important work.

The educational and vocational system now in operation throughout the army, the elementary, secondary and trade schools which have been established and the actual results which have been already obtained must be brought forcibly to the attention of the entire country. While other agencies may contribute a large share in the task of disseminating this information it is certain that, in the last analysis, the army itself must do the greater part of the work. The army is committed to the plan and the first results have been such as to bear out the most sanguine predictions as to its ultimate value both to the nation and to the army.

Cordial and personal relations primarily by commanding officers but secondarily by all officers of whatever grade and on whatever duty should be established with the governors of the state, the mayors of the cities and the municipal officials, with clergymen, school heads, business men and with the various civic, patriotic and fraternal organizations. Each of these agencies should be made an active, working force for the upbuilding of the army and each of these agencies is willing to become such a force if and when the lasting benefit of the armys plan is properly presented to them.

The educational, vocational, recreational and character-building system is not a temporary one. It has been designed to form a permanent and essential element in the new army. We must have faith in ourselves before we can hope to secure the confidence and enthusiastic support of our civilian friends who stand now ready and willing to help us in our patriotic endeavors to make the new army a vital part of the national organism.

I wish you would direct the army to read this letter carefully and think deeply over what I consider one of the most important subjects connected with the best interests of the service.

Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

NO WONDER.

"I tell you, that girl rings true."

"No wonder, when she's a belle."—Baltimore American.

If You Own an Aerial Flivver, Learn These Traffic Regulations

In the absence of federal legislation of any kind governing flying in this country, voluntary measures are necessary to minimize or eliminate accidents. These are to benefit not only those concerns entering the business side of flying who are progressive leaders of the new aerial age and the new crops of birds soon to darken the skies in growing numbers, but also the general public. In anticipation of what will be eventually enacted, the standard regulations and rules of the air adopted by the Army Air Service are made public. The chances of a monkey wrench landing on one's head or of two planes tangling up in attempting to beat each other to a landing at the inviting field of a popular summer resort are to be minimized.

As the automobilist must know the rules of the road, so the aviator must know the rules of the air. These as well as the words of precaution to pilots and instructions for flying and landing after dark conform closely to the International Air Convention, one of the products of the Peace Conference.

The general rules of the air as indorsed by the Army Air Service provide that:

No pilots shall fly closer than two hundred yards to any dirigible, free, or captive balloon.

Airships wall at all times have the right of way over airplanes.

A motor-driven aircraft must always maneuver according to these rules as soon as it is apparent that if it pursued its course it would pass at a distance of less than two hundred yards from any part of another aircraft.

When two motor-driven aircraft are meeting end on or nearly end on, each shall alter its course to the right.

Where by any of these rules one of the two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed.

Every aircraft which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft, shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of another.

The above rules, when followed, eliminate one of the causes of accidents in the air. Other safety measures provide that "in following an officially recognized aerial route every aircraft, when it is safe and practicable, shall keep to the right side of such route." "Aircraft on land or water about to ascend shall not attempt to take off until there is no risk of collision with alighting aircraft." Of considerable interest to the non-flying public is the provision reading: "The dropping of anything other than ballast, composed of fine sand or water, from aircraft in the air is prohibited."

Precautionary instructions are given to pilots in the clause that they "must realize their responsibility toward others and except in case of forced landings, must not attempt to land in small fields where poor pilotage or sudden failure of motor might be the cause of death or injury to spectators."

Low flying over cities or other thickly populated districts is forbidden, except where altitude is more than sufficient to insure gliding distance ot a policed or safe landing field. Trick and exhibition flying are permitted over cities and crowded districts, and at meets and games only on prearranged occasions and with specific authorization.

In the absence of any form of control over civilian flying the spontaneous and voluntary adoption of the above outlined regulations by all operators of aircraft are looked forward to as both logical and necessary. Cooperation in this is essential to insure to aviation its proper measure of development.

NO TIME TO LOSE.

"This paper says the world'll only last another five million years."

"By Jove. An' I ain't had my demobilization papers yet!"—Windsor Magazine.

ONE BASEBALL GAME ENDS WITH TRAGEDY

Soldier-Players Used "Dud" Shell for Home Plate.

As Batter Slapped Shell With His Bat Preparatory to Making Hit, He Struck Nose-Cap, Causing Terrific Explosion.

Here's a story of one baseball game that ended with tragedy:

In the spring of 1917, when all America was interested in the results of the big leagues and perhaps more so in the fact that we were at war with the Boche, two Canadian infantry teams from the distinguished Third Canadian division, lined up for a friendly game at a place called Neuville-St. Vaast.

The game had progressed as the usual game does with all the cat calls, etc., handed to the pitcher and the umpire.

The —th battalion were winning the game up until the fifth inning, when the Mounted Rifle battalion, who were opposing them, suddenly gave a spurt of speed and tied the score.

End of the fifth inning, score tied, —th battalion at bat and two men on base.

Corp. Roberts is called to bat.

He is an old-timer, a boy who has played ball in the States long before he took up the profession of soldiering.

Everyone is watching both the batter and the pitcher. The pitcher winds himself up into a horrible knot, straightens out and throws the ball.

Whang—z——zzz.

A terrible explosion rends the air, smoke and the acrid smell of high-explosive fill the nostrils.

When the smoke cleared away a heart-rending sight greeted the eyes of the fans.

The home plate had disappeared and with it eight men who were grouped around the batter, hoping that he would make a hit and bring the men on base home.

Fourteen wounded and eight dead the sad total of the game.

Old Fritz would have smiled if he had known about it. Perhaps he did, who knows?

Upon investigation it developed that the men were using a dud eight inch German shell for the home plate, and as the batter slapped the plate with his bat preparatory to making a hit, he struck the nose-cap of the dud and exploded the shell with its tragic results.

But, of course, that sort of thing was an every-day occurrence and the next day, after the boys had attended the military funeral of their dead comrades, the game was in full swing again.

C'est la guerre.

AWARD OF CROSSES.

Award of Distinguished Service Crosses to Maj. Gen. John L. Hines and Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt are announced by the War Department. Colonel Roosevelt received the award, according to the citation, for heroism in the Cantigny raid and in the later action at Soissons. General Hines commanded the 3rd Corps of the A. E. F.

REVISION.

"Mother, may I go out to fly?"
"Yes, my darling daughter.
All the good catches are now in the
sky—
I wouldn't go near the water."
—Stars and Stripes.

Little Rock
Steam Laundry
"The House of Merit"
213 Center St.
Leave your work at our Camp Pike Agency, The Divisional Barber Shop, 13th and South Ave.

Soldier's Social Life Assumes Broader Scope

The Federated Clubs of Little Rock are to take a hand in getting soldiers of Camp Pike and civilians together in a social way. At the regular meeting of the clubs, held in the ladies' parlor at the city hall last week C. G. Peirrepont, director of the Service Club Sub-Section, made a short talk in explanation of the War Plans Division's effort along this line and asked the co-operation of the women.

Mrs. W. P. McDermott, resident of the club, highly commended the movement and appointed a committee of five from the various clubs, with Mrs. C. E. Whitney as chairman, to visit the various clubs in the camp and make recommendations as to the best way of assisting in bringing about the desired results.

Mr. Pierpont also was a guest the same day of the Lion's Club at its noonday luncheon and told the club members of some of the things going on in camp and of the government's desire to bring about more cordial relations between soldiers and civilians. The good offices of the club were pledged to the effort.

Camp Pike's method of converting barracks buildings into enlisted men's service clubs has attracted the attention of service club workers in Washington, and Service Club Director C. G. Pierrepont has just been requested to send a number of photographs of one of the converted buildings in this camp to W. M. McGrath, an employe of the education and recreation branch at Washington, that he may show other camps under his supervision what Camp Pike is doing in this line.

Mr. McGrath visited Camp Pike several weeks ago and was much impressed with the enthusiasm with which the enlisted men went about fixing up their club rooms. He asked particularly for interior views of the 18th Field Artillery Club, a two-story barracks building used as a clubroom, and for separate photographs of rustic furniture which was made by membrs of the organization.

In the majority of cases at this camp the clubs occupy buildings erected by civilian organiaztions which were engaged in war work activities, but in several instances these buildings are not conveniently located with relation to the organiations, in which case the barracks buildings are used. In most cases of this kind the lower floor of the building is used for reading and writing rooms, a place for pool and other games and possibly a barber shop. The upper floor serves as a dance hall and is used for the assembly of any large number of persons.

DOING HIS BIT.

"Well, Pat, my good fellow," said a victorious officer to a brave son of Erin after a battle; "And what did you do to help us gain this victory?"

"Do?" replied Pat, "May it please yer honor, I walked up bouldly to wun of the inimy, and cut off his fut."—"Cut off his foot! and why did you not cut off his head?" asked the officer. "Ah, an' faith that was off already," says Pat.—Trouble Buster.

MAKING A MAN.

She didn't raise her boy to be a
fighter;
But they went and took him from
her just the same,
And they stripped his giddy garments
off the blighter,
And they strapped a suit of khaki
on his frame.
She didn't raise her boy as I have told
yer,
To live upon the military plan,
But they sent him back to her not just
a soldier,
But every single inch of him a man!

W. E. Nelson in the Saturday Evening Post.

FORMER MEMBER OF 30TH TELLS PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

(Continued from Page 3.)

panic, the only one I ever saw in our army, but stopped the instant I called "Steady! Stay in the trench." McCutcheon and I walked down the line until we located the trouble. I never heard that McCutcheon got any decorations but he was one of the coolest men I ever knew. I was with the other side of the Marne. He was a dentist and well along toward fifty. Few of his age were on duty with combat companies. We had a letter from him the other day. Everybody liked McCutcheon.

Questionable Tactics.

Last month we received a letter from Lt. A. F. Reed of East Brady, Pa., who said he did not know whether to admire our nerve or condemn our tactics for trying to take Le Charmel with a handful of men. He asked if we knew, and we did not, that it took a battalion, about a thousand men, after artillery preparation, to capture the town. He says, since nerve won the war, he will give us credit. Sergeant Sprouse, wrote us last week from Camp Pike that of all who went across only he and Cook Hansen now remain with A Company. He knows it was only orders, at Le Charmel, for he says he supposes we would all be sleeping under the daisies in France, if the major had not changed his orders to take the town.

Our regiment was relieved the next day, and a few days later went back across to the south of the Marne only to recross to the north side of the river later in trucks and go on past where young Roosevelt fell, on to the Vesle river, where some platoons of our regiment were almost wiped out with gas. A change in orders, or we would hardly be writing this.

And people wonder that soldiers do not talk about the war! We are tired writing this. You may be tired reading it, and yet we have only told a trifle of the little that we saw in two days. This narrative lacks the little touches and details that alone would make it vivid and interesting. But life is too short to tell it that way, so the soldier who saw the brunt of it mostly says nothing, until he can talk it over, a bit here and a bit there, with those who went through it and already know the local coloring.

HE HAD A REASON.

"Hello, colonel," said the ex-buck. "You look 10 years younger."

"I ought to," said the ex-C. O. "I'm three grades lower; I'm a captain now."—Stars and Stripes.

DELICIOUS REFRESHING
DRINK
Coca-Cola
IN BOTTLES.
Demand the genuine. It's sold at most of the Canteens. Inspect the bottle. It's your protection against imitations.

Scott-Mayer
Commission Company
Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark.
Max Mayer, President
J. B. Stone, Vice President
Claude Sharpe, Vice President
S. P. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
We maintain a special service for Camp Pike, which consists of securing whatever you may want, and look after your needs through our agent, Mr. Brizzolara, who gives his special attention to your wants and will gladly see that your orders are filled both promptly and correctly.
OUR MERCHANDISE AND SERVICE
WARRANTS YOUR PATRONAGE

R. O. T. C. OPENS UP ON 17TH OF JUNE

The Secretary of War has advised Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Commanding General of the Western Department, that the location of the summer camp for the instruction of members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps will be at Camp Kearny, near San Diego, California. Members of the infantry and the junior division units of the R. O. T. C. from the Western Department and the states of New Mexico and Arizona, together with R. O. T. C. students from the Hawaiian Department will be given training at this camp.

The training will begin on June 17th and extend for six weeks. Basic training and advance training will be given; the latter is specifically for those students who came from colleges where advanced courses of the R. O. T. C. are given. The camp at Kearny will be under the immediate command of an officer to be designated as R. O. T. C. commander. Every arrangement will be made to provide for the health, comfort and recreation of the students and it is exected that close co-operation will be maintained with all the welfare organizations.

Other infantry and junior division camps will be held this summer at Camp Devens, Mass., Benning, Ga., and Custer, Michigan. Special camps will be held for different arms of the service at field artillery, coast artillery, engineers, cavalry. ordnance and motor transport corps training centers where the best facilities for instruction in these arms exist.

It is anticiated that there will be at least 10,000 students in attendance at these summer camps. more than double the number present last year which was the first year of the camps. The War Department points out that a great opportunity is given collegians throughout these summer camps to meet the men from other educational institutions, which will extend to them an opportunity to broaden their vision and to engage in athletic and other competitive contests on a wider scale than is possible under any other circumstances. The broadening influence of the first camp held last year was felt throughout the country.

There are at present 254 institutions manitaining units of the R. O. T. C. and the number of students now taking these courses is 114.674. This, of course, does not include men already commissioned in the Reserve Corps, but student candidates only.

The attendance at the summer camp is voluntary for students in the basic course which corresponds to the freshman and sophomore years in college and students in the junior division which maintains units in secondary schools. The summer camp is, however, compulsory for students in the advanced courses, comprising juniors and seniors at colleges.

BATTLE HISTORY OF THE THIRD PIONEER OUTFIT

(Continued from Page 2).

gaged on this work until the 25th.

On September 26th, the regiment was again attached to the Third Corps and assigned to road work between Esnes and Haucourt. In ten days the engineers, with the assistance of two companies of the ammunition train, had provided a metalled two way road about four kilometers long across no man's land.

In the Montfaucon Region.

During the night of October 6-7th, the entire regiment moved to the Bois de Montfaucon and was assigned to duty under the Fifth Corps, maintaining and repairing roads radiating from the town of Montfaucon.

On October 12th the regiment was relieved from duty with the Fifth Corps, and moved to the Bois-de-Beuge northwest of Montfaucon, for duty as division reserve.

During the afternoon of October 14th, the entire regiment moved from the Bois de Beuge to the Bois de Fays, about one and one-half kilometers south and one-half kilometer east of Cunel.

On October 15th Company C was sent up to the front line for duty under the commanding officer, Second Battalion, 4th Infantry. The company was given the mission of clearing and holding the La Mi Noel woods, a few hundred yards to the southwest of Hill 299. As the company was about to start on its mission a salvo of shells landed almost in their midst killing Private McFeature and wounding Corporal McEllory, Privates Adams, Snyder Turner and Ulshen. After the wounded had been evacuated the march was continued.

The company was evidently sighted by Boche planes for the enemy artillery began to shell all paths through the woods. This barrage resulted in the death of a lieutenant of the Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, who was acting as guide, and seriously wounding Captain McSweeney. Lieutenant Carnahan, the next in command, ordered the men to penetrate further into the forest for shelter. Dodging the flying shrapnel and falling when the Boche sprayed the course with machine guns, the two kilometers to the line were covered after two hours. About 9 p. m., the company was formed in the cut about 500 yards south of the La Mi Noel woods, where packs were left. About one-half of the men remained here equipped with picks and shovels.

Advancing Through Fog.

The advance was started from the north bank of the cut at 10:30 p. m., and made to the top of the rise directly north of the cut in squad columns. After arriving at this point the advance was made in a single line of skirmishes.

A heavy fog had settled down and it was impossible to distinguish landmarks. When the company reached the crest of the rise, it was held by fire from the front and flanks. Patrols were sent out and an opposing force of approximately 300 infantrymen and machine gunners were reported.

At 12:30 a. m., October 16th, the company withdrew to the reserve slope of the rise and dug in. This position was held in the open under severe shell fire until 7:30 p. m., October 17th, when the company was relieved and rejoined the regiment in the Bois de Fays.

On October 19th, Companies A, B and one-half of E were placed at the disposal of the commanding general, 5th Brigade.

At midnight October 19th, these companies proceeded from the Bois de Fays to the quarry on the Cunel-Brieulles road where they were supplied with wiring material to be used in consolidation of the woods after the attack. The mission was to follow the infantry closely in the proposed attack on the Clair Chene woods the following morning, and to wire the northern edge of the woods after its capture.

The mission of Company E was to follow the infantry in the attack on Hill 297 and construct machine gun positions for the organization of the hill.

At 7:00 a. m. our rolling barage started and at 7:12 a. m. the infantry advanced towards the Clair Chene woods, followed by Companies A and B. Due to the fire from the north, east and west, the advance of part of the infantry and engineers was held up about one hundred and seventy yards south of the jumping-off line.

Company E of the Engineers at 8:30 a. m. advanced and came in contact with Companies A and B, and a small infantry party, who were still held up by the enemy machine guns. Shortly after the meeting the engineers and infantry party filtered across from the Bois de Pultieres into the Clair Chene woods with comparatively small losses.

Many Prisoners Taken.

Upon arriving in the Clair Chene the advance through it was begun in two columns, but was later made in line of skirmishers. After the companies had advanced through the woods for some distance and had taken about 20 machine guns and 100 prisoners, on account of the unprotected flanks and rear, it was immediately taken back to the jumping-off line, capturing more prisoners as it returned through the woods. This force again advanced, capturing about 50 prisoners in the south edge of the woods. Then as it advanced to the northern edge and small parties were posted on the right and left flanks until finally at 6:00 p. m. the whole woods were controlled. Machine guns which arrived at this time were put on the flanks during the night.

After the capture of this position, the consolidation of the woods began immediately. Machine gun emplacements were constructed and rifle pits were dug. On the night of 20-21st, D Company constructed a continuous belt of wire along the northern edge of the woods and around its flanks.

During the night of October 21-22nd, the wood was subjected to intense shelling but D Company put a second belt of wire in the rear of the one placed the night before.

On the night of October 26th, the companies occupying the Clair Chene woods were relieved and rejoined the regiment.

The casualties of the regiment while used as infantry in the above actions were as follows: Three officers and 25 men killed; 7 officers and 95 men wounded.

On November 1st and 2nd the regiment moved by bus to Nancois-le-Petit, where reorganization took place and training began.

Marching Into the Rhineland.

On November 16th the regiment began the march into Germany with the Division. The march was made in two columns, a detachment of the 6th Engineers preceding each column, to search for mines, traps, and to repair bridges and roads.

Later, one company of engineers was assigned to the advance guard of each column while the remainder of the regiment became a part of the main body of the right column.

The regiment arrived at its final destination in Ochtendung, Germany, on December 16th.

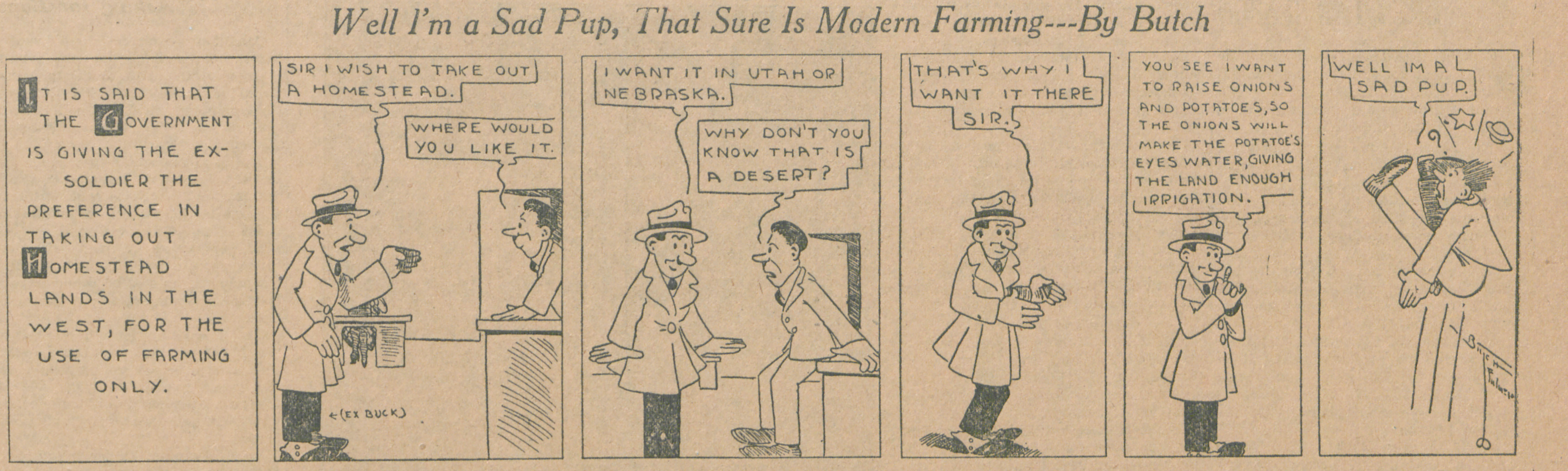
Throughout this progress, engineer officers reconnoitered ahead of the Division for possible routes to be used on the following days. Routes, having been designated by field orders were labeled by sign painters who preceded the columns. Upon arriving at Ochtendung, a training schedule was immediately put into effect and the necessary personnel furnished to carry on the work of the Division Engineer.

During the stay of the regiment in Germany, from December, 1918, to July, 1919, it was engaged in constructing bath houses, kitchens, and mess halls for all units of the Division. Athletics played a prominent part in the activities of the regiment during this time. The regimental football and baseball teams made excellent showings in the contests with other divisional teams. Two wrestlers from the regiment were declared champions in their class of the A. E. F. The rifle and pistol teams of the regiment made the rest of the teams in the A. E. F. sit up and take notice in the Le Mans competition. The regimental teams placed more men on the American team for the Inter-Allied Meet than any other unit in the A. E. F.

On August 10, 1919, the regiment entrained for Brest, France, and on the 15th embarked on the transport Manchuria, arriving at Hoboken, N. J., on August 25th.

After a few days at Camp Merritt, N. J., the regiment proceeded to Camp Pike, Ark., arriving there on the last day of August, 1919.

Well I'm a Sad Pup, That Sure Is Modern Farming---By Butch


IT IS SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS GIVING THE EX-SOLDIER THE PREFERENCE IN TAKING OUT HOMESTEAD LANDS IN THE WEST, FOR THE USE OF FARMING ONLY.
SIR I WISH TO TAKE OUT A HOMESTEAD.
WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE IT.
←(EX BUCK)
I WANT IT IN UTAH OR NEBRASKA.
WHY DON'T YOU KNOW THAT IS A DESERT?
THAT'S WHY I WANT IT THERE SIR.
YOU SEE I WANT TO RAISE ONIONS AND POTATOES, SO THE ONIONS WILL MAKE THE POTATOE'S EYES WATER, GIVING THE LAND ENOUGH IRRIGATION.
WELL IM A SAD PUP.
Butch Palmer

The First Front

In ahe following sketch written on a veteran scarred typewriter which also participated in the second Battle of the Marne, I have endeavored to relate impressions as they occurred.

We arrived at La Forte Gancher about 3 a. m., July 11th, detrained, and after a short rest and hearty meal, started on our hike to the front. We knew we were going to the front, but were not aware of the exact location.

Me hiked along. The weather was pleasant; everything was green and peaceful looking. There was not a shell hole to be seen in the immediate vicinity. Afterward this incident impressed me as a herd of stock going forward unconscious of the fate awaiting them. It was better that we were not informed of military details. It was not our place to know. Ahead of us was located one of most savage struggles of the war.

After nearing a state of exhaustion we reached Grand Foret. Attention was given to the importance of camouflaging our movements. The trees grew abundantly and there was a dense foilage, admitting only patches of sunlight here and there. One's vision was limited. There was much activity, although the scene was soothing to the eyes.

At this point we were for the first time within range of the enemy. Occasionally there was a roar and the ground would tremble. Our guns were spitting forth death and destruction to the Huns.

The next day was one of swiftly moving events.. We reached Viffort, encamped in the woods nearby, and moved into position on La Perle Farm, near St. Eugene. Still there was that sense of peace, the woods green, the bushes covered with dense foilage, the fields of grain ready for the cycle.

With the exception of the airplanes continually humming above us, there was no activity to be seen in the daytime. Interest was drawn to the aerial combats. The sky was alive with planes, and we thought our position was revealed. In the distance there were innumerable black spots like flies; then flames, smoke, and a downword plunge. When an enemy plane circled low over our position the camouflaged machine guns were used with effect.

There were spies who had succeeded in getting across our line, but they were gradually being captured.

On the night of July 14th about midnight the Germans opened up their offensive. A systematic barrage was laid down on all the lines opposite Chateau-Thierry and back areas. The heavens radiated with piercing light. It was an event to eauch the imagination and to always remain in the memory. Our positions were in the form of a horseshoe. High explosives, gas and shrapnel shells, boomed incessantly and plowed up the country from three sides. Bullets and bombs added notes to the musc. It was hell from then on. Our ammunition dump was blown up, and we were somewhat blown up and gassed. Though worn out with fatigue and excitement we carried shells and powder to our guns over a distance of about a kilometer.

On the night of the 16th Capt. H. A. Harvey, later killed in action, gave us a speech wherein he informed us of the favorable reports concerning the battle. It was the beginning of the end. We were experiencing all of modern warfare. We had met and repulsed the Germans at the height of their strength and they were now in retreat.

Before the enemy opened up our batteries of 155 mm howitzers were in action sending over O. A. 90-pounders. The first target was an observation post; then the pontoon bridges; finally we laid a general barrage. It was like doing night firing on the target range. Later, when we were fired upon it was a different sensation. We were experiencing the thing which we had hoped to experience. It was difficult to realize the fact. One's pulse increased. Perhaps the heart missed a thump now and then. There was an electric sensation and an elevation of spirits, due to intense excitement. With nerves taut, but enjoying ourselves in a strange fashion, we reveled in the experience of danger and unusual circumstances. At tast we were in the very center of things. Projectiles showered in like hail stones. Fear was not evident. Previous conceptions of a line of battle were changed. In actuality there was none of that parade ground atmosphere. Affairs were carried on methodically.

After our first baptism of fire we grew to be veterans of the game. In a short time we slipped back to a sort of primeval existance which resembled the days of the cave dwellers. We became shaggy, lean, hungry-looking beings, bordering on manifestations of aborinigal instincts. We slept with full packs when the opportunity afforded, and in mud and water, as it was forever raining.

We were people of all classes from every walk of life fighting for a common end. You talk of death as a mere trifle. The thing which touches the imiagination and interests is to win. You are only an individual among a mass of men, fighting the enemy, another mass of men, and your side must win. You have no sympathy for individuals, but for the whole mass.

After the defeat of the enemy at Chateau-Thierry, we followed their trail, crossing the Marne on pontoon bridges just east of the city, quickly going into one position after another.

We passed through the destroyed villages of Charteves, Le Charmel, Jaulgonne, and on to the River Vesle. Finally, on August 2nd we were relieved for the first time. Other campaigns followed. At last we realized our dreams when the River Rhine was reached. We had come from the Rio Grande to the Rhine.

These are memories which shall always live. Ah, the world for a taste of the old times again—the excitement and the adventure! Marching on the long, winding roads that led into the hills, with stately poplars on each side; seeing France in the moonlight; then the wounded, the dying and the dead. War is scientific waste and hell. It is after one has gone through it all that he comes to realize that valor, chivalry, and glory still exist as in the days of old.

DUMB ANIMALS.

"Women are very fond of dumb animals," said Miss Oldgirl.

"Yes," agreed Mr. Oldbatch. "A lot of them are not happy until they have a dog, a cat and a husband in the house."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

When answering advertisements say a good word for your paper.

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SUPPLIES, CUTLERY, HIGH-CLASS GRINDING
We grind surgical instruments, razors, clippers, etc.
Special attention to mail orders.
108 North Main St.
Phone M. 1432 Little Rock, Ark.

Colored Ex-Service Men Become Students

Several hundred colored ex-service men who showed a wicked bayonet and fighting stamina to the Germans have been enrolled and are now students of the free supplementary evening schools of the Knights of Columbus in the Southern States, according to William J. McGinley, supreme secretary of the K. of C. The educational opportunities offered by the Knights to the colored service men are along the same lines governing their chain of free elementary and vocational schools in other sections of the country.

Every student is allowed to select the particular course desired and in the schools now established at Memphis, Nashville and Savannah the following courses have been organized by Col. M. J. O'Leary, departmental director for the South—cotton classing, painting, band music, bookkeeping, typewriting, practical business, shoemaking, tailoring, stenography, commercial law, motor mechanics and high school. This fall the colored service men will be able to attend schools at Charlotte and New Orleans if the present tentative plans are carried out. Bishop Thomas Sebastian of the diocese of Nashville has recorded his unqualified approval of the work in that section of the South.

Mr. McGinley said that the committee on education for the demobilized soldier, sailor and marine has expressed gratification over the success attending the commencement of the schools for the colored fighters and that the latter have displayed an enthusiasm that convinced those in charge of the work of their eagerness to secure further education.

Mr. Hopper (rising from table)—"Shall we dance this fox-trot, Miss Flopper?"

Miss Flopper—"That wasn't the orchestra starting up—one of the waiters just dropped a tray of dishes."—Life.

IS THAT SEAUX?

There was a young Yank at Bordeaux
Who really was dreadfully sleaux.
Back home they said blun-
Ly, "Were you at the front?"
And the poor devil answered them
"Neaux."

—Stars and Stripes.

A Soldier's Song

A soldier's rest is the gift of Mars,
When the heated days are o'er;
A soldier sleeps beneath the stars,
Dreaming of days no more.

Pals have died a soldier's death—
My pallet was their shield;
And may I draw my dying breath
Upon the battlefield.

Let others build their stately tombs
On the hills beside the sea;
All I ask when the conqueror comes
Is a soldier's grave for me.

BROWNINGS TO BE TESTED.

The Ordnance Technical Committee has approved the recommendation of the Infantry-Cavalry Board that six Browning machine rifles, model 1920, be manufactured for exhaustive tests. This rifle is a Browning automatic with a barrel four pounds heavier than that now in use and is mounted on a Lewis bipod. Effort is now being made to secure the bipod at the front end of the handguard instead of at the front end of the gas cylinder without materially increasing the weight. A Browning machine rifle, model 1920, recently submitted to the Springfield Arsenal for test has proved very successful.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

A farmer who was lame in one foot, on joining the army, was laughed at by the soldiers on account of his lameness. "I am here to fight," said the hero, "Not to run."—Trouble Buster.

A Lasting Remembrance of the Famous Third

THIS INSIGNIA Solild Gold Two Dollars

	Heavy Gold Rings	Sterling Silver Rings
Gents'	$10.00	$5.00
Ladies'	6.50	3.00

Special prices to Clubs or Societies ordering INSIGNIA PINS, or Buttons, in lots of a dozen or more.
Send money order to
GEORGE R. WIDMEYER & CO.,
5727 Peabody Ave., Madisonville, Ohio.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
(Member of the Society of the Third Division.)

Do You Want to Keep Up
LIAISON
With Your Comrades?

There's only one way to do it, and that is for you to subscribe for The Watch on the Rhine

Here is what one Marneman says about the Division newspaper:

"The fellows who were once with the Marne Division can now begin to realize that a division paper is not so much of a joke as many of them thought when it was first published. Believe me, I would just about dig up a dollar and a half for one issue of ours. Names of old friends and interesting incidents are all too soon forgotten in the ordinary course of events, but with a paper to bring them to mind at different intervals we cannot forget them."

If you don't know what's happening to your old comrades, fill out the coupon below.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE
306 Board of Commerce Building
Little Rock, Arkansas
Founded at Andernach, Germany, February, 1919, by the Men of the Third Division

Gentlemen:
Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to commence with the issue of..................
Name..................
Street Address..................
City.................. State..................

BASEBALL LEAGUES OPEN THE SEASON

Both baseball leagues in Camp Pike have opened up, and the race for the championship is in full swing. The result of the games in the Argonne League are as follows:

The Sixth Engineers and the Fifth Field Signal Battalion played on April 1st. The Engineers got a flying start with five runs in the first inning and were nevr headed by the Signal Battalion, who went down to defeat 26 to 7.

In the second contest April the 3rd, the 18th Field Artillery hammered out a victory over the 9th Machine Gun Battalion, 11 to 6.

April the 6th the 10th Field Artillery gained the verdict over the Medical Department in a six inning contest, score 11 to 7. The following matches have been played in the Marne League:

April 2nd the Rock of the Marne took the measure of their old Doughboy rivals of the 30th Infantry. The 38th won out in a close game, score 13 to 12.

The second game was forfeited by the Military Police to the Quartermaster Corps, April the 3rd.

Camp Supply Office and the Remount Depot had a slugging match with the Camp Supply coming out on the long end 2 to 19 April the 4th.

Playing April the 5th the Fourth Infantry smashed their way to victory over the Ordnance, winning by the score of 19 to 3.

On April 7th the 30th Infantry defeated the Seventh Infantry by the score of 2-1 in one of the best games that has been played in either league thus far.

The League standings are as follows:

Argonne League.

	W.	L.	Pct.
18th Field Artillery	1	0	1000
Sixth Engineers	1	0	1000
10th Field Artillery	1	0	1000
8th Machine Gun Bn.	0	0	000
76th Field Artillery	0	0	000
Headquarters	0	0	000
9th Machine Gun Bn.	0	1	000
Fifth Signal Bn.	0	1	000
Medical Department	0	1	000

Marne League.

	W.	L.	Pct.
38th Infantry	1	0	1000
Quartermaster Corps	1	0	1000
Camp Supply Office	1	0	1000
Fourth Infantry	1	0	1000
30th Infantry	1	1	500
Seventh Infantry	0	1	000
Ordnance	0	1	000
Military Police	0	1	000
Remount Depot	0	1	000

PARTY RETURNS FROM TOUR IN LOUISIANA

(Continued from Page 7.)

andia was willing to swap ball teams and pay a big cash bonus in addition, but the soldiers' contracts with Uncle Sam are more binding and not so easily broken.

Playing at Baton Rouge, La., the Third humiliated the Louisiana State University in a five inning contest, winning 8 to 1.

The hardest and most exciting contest was played at Ruston, La., against the Louisiana Industrial Institute. The Marnemen won over this team in an eleven inning game, score 9 to 8.

Star Ball Players.

The ball players who won for themselves special mention are:

Sgt. William Martin, 7th Infantry, shortstop. Martin played a consistent and steady game throughout the tour. His fielding, hitting and baserunning was of big league calibre and resulted in his being signed by the Shreveport management to play with the "Gassers" for this season. Martin will report to Shreveport when he has been furloughed to the reserve.

Sgt. John Shively, 38th Infantry, pitcher. Shively pitched the hardest games and is credited with the greatest victories against Alexandria and the Louisiana State University.

Les Baker, 18th Field Artillery, catcher. Baker played steady baseball and opponents respected his throwing arm. He was always full of life behind the bat and his peppery manner steadied the twirlers.

Sgt. Charles Barrett, 7th Infantry, center fielder. Barrett was the surest fielder on fly balls and a hit to the center garden was sure to rest in his glove.

Leo Goodwin, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, left fielder. Goodwin joined the team during the later part of the trip and did good work in the field and batted well.

Sgt. Fred Tart, 38th Infantry, fielder and catcher. Tart was the hitting sensation at Lake Charles against the Athletics, walloping the big league hurlers for doubles and triples.

Boxers and Wrestlers.

Sgt. Joseph Karabens, 9th Machine Gun Battalion and Pvt. First Class George Fox, 18th Field Artillery, staged four-round boxing exhibitions throughout the tour.

James Huddleston, 3rd Military Police Company, and Joe Omeluk, 8th Machine Gun Battalion, wrestled in exhibition bouts and their sensational work on the mat was pleasing to the spectators. At Crowley, La., Huddleston met a local wrestler, giving away ten pounds in weight. Huddleston won the match with ease.

The results of the baseball games were:

Camp Pike 5, New Orleans Naval Training Station 8; Camp Pike 19, Patterson 1; Camp Pike 12, Jennings 3; Camp Pike 2, Philadelphia Athletics at Lake Charles 4, Camp Pike 2, Philadelphia 18; Camp Pike 3, Donaldsonville 1; Camp Pike 10, Thibodaux 3; Camp Pike 8, Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge 1; Camp Pike 3, Marksville 1; Camp Pike 6, Marksville 7; Camp Pike 10, Alexandria 2; Camp Pike 17, Delhi 2; Camp Pike 12, Rayville 4; Camp Pike 5, Shreveport (Texas League) 10; Camp Pike 3, Shreveport 14; Camp Pike 9, Louisiana Industrial Institute at Ruston 8.

There'll Be No Changes in Uniform, After All

The War Department has once more postponed suggested change in the Army's dress on account of the increased cost of buttons, chevrons and khaki thread.

In The Home Sector, Frederick J. Darle in furnishing the latest uniform data, says: "The American Army is not going to get the roll collar after all. Although a conference of general officers back in A. E. F. days recommended the roll collar and several other new features in dress regulations while several millon young men were scratching their necks on stiff olive drab, Secretary of War Baker has decided that the present high cost of living makes prohibitive any changes in the uniform.

"So the fireless cooker blouse for officers and enlisted men gets another reprieve. And officers will not wear the Sam Browne belt, although the Washington conference recommended they should. Secretary Baker has also decided that there will be no wearing of the old blue dress uniforms. These were abolished last summer, but requests had been received for permission to wear them on certain occasions.

"All of which brings to mind the fact that the ending of the war saved the American Army—and particularly the A. E. F.—from a siege of intensive tailoring. Not only was the War Department prepared to make enough rabbit skin caps to fit all the troops—there was enough rabbit fur on hand to make 7,000,000 such caps on November 11, 1918—but it intended to equip all troops, both officers and enlisted men, with blouses and overcoats of new designs. These new designs were to have been accompanied by many trick innovations, such as the substituting of vegetable ivory buttons for bronze ones."

SEEKS INFORMATION.

Anyone knowing the circumstances of the death of Cpl. Edward Gallagher of Headquarters Company, Fourth Infantry, who was killed in the Argonne on October 16th, will be doing his mother a favor by writing her a brief account of the facts. Her address is Mrs. John M. Gallagher, Lancaster Pike, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

STRAINED.

Two microbes sat on a pantry-shelf
And watched with expression pained
The milkman's stunts; both said at once,
"Our relations are getting strained."
—The American Legion Weekly.

Two Song Composers.

M. J. CONSIDINE AND SAM GLUCKMAN.

SONGS BEING PUBLISHED.

Two Camp Pikes oldiers have recently broken into the song-writing game ,and if predicetions of their publishers come true their products will make a big hit. They are Sergeant M. J. Considine of the camp fire department and Corporal Sam Gluckman of the Motor Transport Corps.

Copies of their first song, a ballad entitled "I Don't Know Why," have just arrived here from New York. Music to this song was written by Ray Hibbler, who has a number of late hits to his credit, and the printing is being done by Joseph Stern & Co., New York music publishers. Mr. Hibbler has written a very complimentary letter to the authors of the lyrics, urging them to submit more. The ballad is written in a "catchy" jingle, the first stanza of which is as follows:

"Ever since I met you I've been feeling queer;
Seems I can't forget you—always want you near;
I feel so sad and lonely—want to hear you sigh;
I'm longing for you only, but I can't tell why."

Lyrics for two other songs have just been finished by Considine and Gluckman. One is a ballad entitled "Caresses" and the other a fox-trot, "They Don't Rock-a-Bye No Babies Down in Dixie." Music for these is being written by Howell Dixon, whose musical talent, both as composer and singer, won him quite a reputation in Camp Pike and Little Rock while he was a sergeant major in a depot brigade here. He has since left the service and is now in the publishing business in St. Louis.

Yanks in France Want Dead Left With Comrades

(By The Stars and Stripes Service.)

Paris, France.—The American Legion post in Paris is thoroughly opposed to the removal of the bodies of their comrades from French soil, as are ex-soldiers, welfare workers and others who went through the war over here and have seen the American cemeteries where the dead now lie and th care that in these and smaller ones the French bestow on the former Yanks who slep in the soil of France. If the families of some of the dead heroes wish the bodies removed to the Unitd States that is a family question, but the men here are convinced that could those relatives see the cemeteris in France they would allow their dead to have their last wish and remain beside them with whom they fought against the common enemy.

One thing should be understood thoruoghly in the United States by the relatives of these fallen, and that is the elaborate care which is being taken over each burial spot. There is a Graves Registration Service of the American Army with headquarters in Paris. All France has been divided into 11 districts and in each of these districts there is an officer of the Regular Army in charge of the burial grounds. This is true of every grave in France, even when men have been buried in the French cemeteries away from the large battle-field plots.

There are 21 cmeteries in France in which there are more than 200 graves. Every cemetery of 500 graves has a regular officer in charge, assisted by a number of American civilians, ex-soldiers who have been discharged in France. In the larger cemeteries there are two officers and a proportionate number of civilian personnel for caretakers. From this it can be seen that the soldier dead in French soil are being cared for, better probably, than they would be at home.

The cemeteries in the battle area and the number of graves in each (over 200) are as follows:

Name.	Burials. No. of
Bazoilles-sur-Meuse	750
Belleau	2,675
Bony	1,775
Fismes	1,700
Froidos	350
Juvigny	425
Letanne	775
La Ferte	350
Menil-la-Tour	225
Ploisy	2,000
Romagne	23,000
St. Souplet	365
Seringes-et-Nesle	3,675
Souilly	595
Thiacourt	4,235
Toul	1,290
Vaubecourt	275
Vaux-sur-Somme	250
Verdun	500
Villers-Tournelle	545
Vittel	300

One thing that ought to be remembered by Americans who may have been influenced by the undertakers' lobby and propaganda is this: The French themselves have not been allowed to remove their own dead from the places where they fell to their home cemeteries. They lie where they were first buried, for ther has not been time or transport to centralize them, even in large cemeteries, as yet. There has not even been enough rail transport this winter to get coal into Paris from the seaport to keep the inhabitants from suffering, and yet the propagandists for American body removal wave their heads airily and say "it is easy to be done."

No other nation which fought on French soil is removing the bodies of its dead. British (including their colonials), Belgian, Italian and others all lie sleeping their last sleep beside their brothers in arms who fought to defend the democracy of the world.

DIRECTOR INSPECTS PLAYERS AT PIKE

Foxhall Dangerfield, director of soldier dramatics of the War Plans Division, with headquarters in Washington, and his assistant, O. J. Moon, visited Camp Pike early this week to inspect the stock company which Camp Dramatic Director J. M. Edgar Hart has assembled to produce the latest plays. Mr. Dangerfield and Mr. Moon are making a tour of inspection of all camps that have soldier player companies.

They arrived Sunday morning and left Thursday. The first play the Camp Pike company will present is "Pierre of the Plains." After securing the services of Miss Margaret Johnson, a professional actress, the soldier players plan to present one play every two weeks.

Miss Johnson arrived about two weeks ago, but the soldiers have done nothing because of a lack of manuscript.

The plan of the Soldier Dramatic Section is to utilize soldiers in the male roles of a play and supplementing the female parts by professional actresses. The prospects at Camp Pike are very good. Only the latest and best plays available will be presented.

The followign camps have soldier player companies organized: Pike, Dix, Grant, Taylor, Meade, Travis, Gordon and Jackson.

V. F. W. NOTICE.

Members of the "Rock of the Marne" Post 138: We have received a large shipment of badges and buttons from Chief of Staff R. G. Woodside, which are to be sent to all outside members, but owing to the fact that so many of them are being returned on account of incorrect addresses, we have decided to discontinue sending any more for the present, and request all ex-V. F. W. members of this post to send us their correct address, so that we can go ahead with our work.

Yours in comradeship,
Sgt. George F. Kelis, Q. M.

CLASS IN MUSIC.

A class in music has been organized at the Camp Pike College, under Bandmaster Robert Trieber of the 18th Field Artillery. Trieber has had 27 years' experience in the army and at one time was a musician stationed at West Point. There are about 30 students in the class and it is intended to organize a Camp Pike College band when the students are far enough advanced.

As the school will be in session only about a month longer, it is planned to continue the course next year.

All brass instruments and drums are covered in the instruction given by Bandmaster Trieber.

Canadian Soldiers Asking for Bonus

Canadian ex-service men want a bonus from their government, ranging from a minimum of $1,000 to a maximum of $2,500, according to resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the War Veterans' Association of Canada.

The resolutions call upon parliament to take immediate action because of the serious difficulties confronting the soldiers in their efforts to re-establish themselves. The soldier also asks that dependents of men who were killed receive a lump sum equal to the amount the soldier would have received up to the signing of the armistice.

The Dominion Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. MacNeill, informed the delegates that the proposed bonus would cost the government $215,000,000. He said the present government had declared itself against an indiscriminate cash bonus.

In a resolution to be submitted to the Dominion government the convention urged the deportation of Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians and Turks, "whom it is impossible to assimilate as Canadian citizens." It was suggested further that all disfranchised aliens have a year in which to dispose of their property, and that all unnaturalized persons be examined before a court to determine their desirability as citizens.

BRING BACK GERMAN SHIPS.

Three mine sweepers—the Rail, Redwing and Falcon—departed Wednesday, March 31st, from Hampton Roads for Rosyth, Scotland, for the purpose of bringing back to the United States three Hun destroyers—the G-102, S-132 and the V-3. The Hancock is also expected to depart this week from Philadelphia, with the remainder of the expedition, including the crew for the batleship Ostfriesland, and additional men to be employed in towing the smaller craft. After these five ships—one battleship, one light cruiser and three destroyers—arrive in U. S. waters they will be exhibited at American ports, but for the remainder of their legal lifetime their disposition has not yet been decided. Under the agreement allocating these valuable relics to America they must be destroyed within a year.

ENLISTED MEN'S DANCE.

The first enlisted men's mask dance was held the evening of April 1st at Service Club No. 5. Members of the Motor Transport Corps were hosts. There were about 200 girls in costume, which ranged from devils and angels to the old style colonial dame. Music was furnished by the Third Division orchestra.

A feature of the dance was the impersonation by several men dressed as women. At 10 o'clock all unmasked. Punch and refreshments were served during the dance.

Col. A. M. Graham and Capt. Stewart Elliott of the Motor Transport Corps and their wives were present. The chaperons were the Misses Elizabeth Winter and Marion Spencer, hostesses at the Visitors' House.

SILLY DITTY.

I could sing of a damsel named Tilley
Who goes with a young man named Billy;
How they think it a lark
To hold hands in the dark,
But I won't, 'cause the song would be silly.
—Columbus Dispatch.

Canada has loaned an average of $2,867 to each of her returned soldiers.

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Range of Soldiers' Ages Was Greater in Days of '61 Than '17

That youth was represented in the personnel of the Armies of the Civil War in a larger proportion than in the forces of the United States which were engaged in the World War and that the percentage of the total number of men engaged in the battles of the 60's formed by those over 31 years of age was far greater than the corresponding figure for the more recent conflict are two of the many interesting facts brought to light in statistics recently complied.

The comparisons were made possible by an examination of the muster rolls of a large number of Civil War volunteer organizations, including the records of 1,000,000 men, and by the study of death, insurance and disability records of over 3,500,000 officers and enlisted men engaged in the World War. Ages at time of entrance into the service are considered in both cases. Young men 18 years of age comprised 12.73 per cent of the total number who served in the earlier conflict. In the country's forces engaged in the World War, the corresponding percentage is shown to be 1.71.

Over one-fifth of the men who served during the Civil War were older than 31 years when they entered the service. The same class of men in the recent conflict formed only 8 per cent of the total.

The average age of Civil War fighters was 26 years; of the World War soldiers 24.91 years. The World War figure is lower in spite of the large number of youths who fought in the Civil War by reason of the fact that far fewer men over the age of 32 years participated in the former.

The figures for both wars follow:

Ages	Civil War	World War
18*	.99	.38
18	12.73	1.71
19	8.63	3.34
20	6.84	4.14
21	9.41	7.96
22	7.17	13.75
23	6.18	11.96
24	5.18	10.35
25	4.65	8.91
26	4.04	7.69
27	3.45	6.41
28	3.56	5.82
29	2.50	5.08
30	2.88	4.36
31	1.85	3.19
32	2.25	1.57
33	1.85	.57
34	1.63	.45
35	1.95	.36
36	1.46	.30
37	1.22	.25
38	1.37	.25
39	.99	.22
40	1.42	.18
41	.76	.14
42	1.10	.11
43	1.03	.09
44	1.59	.08
45	.71	.07
45†	.61	.31

*Under 18 years.
†Over 45 years.

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